THE
# North-Carolina Standard
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

### Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One square, | 6 months, | (14 lines to a square,) | | | $ 10 |
| " | 12 | " | " | " | 18 |
| Two squares, | 6 months, | | " | " | 15 |
| " | 12 | " | " | " | 25 |
| Three squares, | 6 months, | | " | " | 20 |
| " | 12 | " | " | " | 30 |

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN, J. W. MARTIN.

**A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.**
**Wholesale Grocers,**
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
*Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,*
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. Alex. Bell, Esq. } *Norfolk.*
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
12 " Lobsters,
12 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

WE HAVE RECEIVED OUR SUPPLY OF Linen Shirtings, Pillow case Linens, fine fronting and Shirting Linens, of the most approved makers, Figured and striped Linens, for children, also Linen Damasks, Linen Towels and Napkins, Russia Huckaback and other kinds of towelling, Diapre, Bleached and Brown Shirting, Cottons of all kinds. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SERVANTS GOODS.—MARLBORO' STRIPES, Plaids, &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—IF YOU WANT a HAT of any kind or description, call at W. H. & R. S. Tucker's, and you will find a mammoth stock. *Any one can be suited*, as their stock embraces all sizes from an Infants' No. to an old Fogy's extra—their object being to combine old Fogyism and Young Americanism.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S ARE NOW RECEIVING their SPRING STOCK of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, comprising every variety and style of Dress Goods, worn either by Ladies or Gentlemen. Their stock is unusally large, and was selected with much care and attention by one of the firm, to which they invite the early attention of their customers and the public generally.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL Medium Crown Moleskin Hats, called "the Young Man's Hat," something entirely new.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!—A very large assortment of Silk and Black Lace Mantillas and Points. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SILK AND OPEN STRAW BONNETS AND INFANTS Flats. W. H. & R. S. TUK .

FANS! FANS!—MOURNING AND FANCY FANS W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS [Steeple Tops.] W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ROBINSONS' GAITERS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENN OF LACE GOODS, Collars, Chimesettes and Under Sleves. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

50 KEGS BLASTING POWDER. 20,000 feet safety fuse—just in Store. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—

EXCELSIOR.—SPRING FASHIONS FOR Gentlemen's Hats—just received by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Jan. 25, 1853. 21—

MUSLIN CURTAINS, and DAMASK TAMBOURD Curtains, 4-4 and 6-4 Damasks. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FANCY SILK and Linen cravats, with a handsome assortment of Pocket H'd'k'f's, and Gloves. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

STRAW MATTING!—Plain Plaid, Striped and Variegated mattings from 4-4 to 6-4. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

GARDEN SEEDS. A FULL AND FRESH SUPply of Garden Seeds, just received, and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854 23—

PURE and No. I qualities of White Lead, in kegs of 100 lbs. and 25 lbs., for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, March 20th, 1854. 37—

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & PARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders, A first rate and cheap article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4:L. 1853 58—

WASHINGTON CITY LIME.—200 CASKS Washington City Lime, (superior for whitewashing) just received. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., April 1, 1854. 40—

IRISH THOMASTON LIME.—350 CASKS Irish Thomaston Lime, per schooner "Beauchamp"—direct from Maine—now landing at our Wharf. For sale low by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., April1, 1854. 40—

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 88—

NEW SHOES BY EXPRESS.—A VERY LARGE and late arrival of Shoes, from the Manufactury's in Philadelphia, embracing Washing Shoes, Slippers, Bootees, Gaiters. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
June 23, 1854. 89—

# Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1854. No. 67.

### Goldsborough Drug Store.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having returned from the North, respectfully inform the public that they have purchased; and are receiving one of the largest and most commanding stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, &c., that has ever been offered to the North Carolina Trade. As we buy almost entirely by the package, we are enabled to sell as low as any house, North or South. We would say to Physicians, Merchants and others in want, that we are prepared to duplicate all orders that have been filled North or South. We return our sincere thanks to those Physicians, Merchants and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed upon us, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling none but the best articles, at the lowest prices, to receive a continuance of the same.
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsborough, April 11. 45—

JUST RECEIVED 400 Kegs pure White Lead.
400 gallons Linseed Oil.
120 lbs. Chrome Yellow, dry and in oil.
60 lbs. " Green "
350 lbs. Terra de Seienna,
150 lbs. Turkey Umber, Burns and Baw.
5000 lbs. Blake's Fire Proof Paints.
50 kegs Snow White Zinc Paint,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
50 lbs. Prus. Blue, dry and in oil.
1000 lbs. Putty.
Oayoh, Copal, Japan and black Varnish. For sale very low by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

CONGRESS WATER.—A fresh supply just to hand, and for sale at VAUGHAN & MOORE.

JOCKY CLUB CHEWING TOBACCO.—A supply of the above brand of Tobacco, in 4½ lb. boxes, this day received by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

DISTILLER'S GLUE.—50 bbls. Distiller's Glue daily expected, for sale lower than can be had elsewhere. VAUGHAN & MOORE.

SWEET OIL.—10 Baskets best Olive Oil, for table use, for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

POTASH.—4000 lbs. daily expected in 5 lb. cases, for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE AND PILLS.—A supply of McLanes Vermifuge and Liver Pills for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

CUPPING INSTRUMENTS.—A supply of the most improved kinds, for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—A very large supply of Medicine Chests, made of Leather and Mahogany, to be had of VAUGHAN & MOORE.

### P. F. PESCUD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

OREGON PEAS.—Another supply of these celebrated Peas, is received and for sale at a reduced price, by P. F. PESCUD.

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—I have a very large supply of splendid Tooth Brushes—for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

DRESSING COMBS.—A fine assortment is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—A large stock on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SEIDLETZ POWDERS.—A supply of very superior Seidletz Powders, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

MUSTARD.—A further supply of London Mustard of very superior quality, just received at PESCUD'S.

BREAST PUMPS.—A supply of very superior quality for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

SYRINGES.—A large stsck of Syringes—of all kinds, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

LAMPS.—I will sell my present supply of Fluid Lamps, at reduced prices, as I desire to introduce a new style. P. F. PESCUD.

FRESH CONGRESS WATER.—A fresh supply just received, and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE, GLUE.—A large supply of White and Brown Glue just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.
Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.
Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much chesaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854. For sale, wholesale and retail by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 98—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.
September 9, 1853. 85—

### Direct Importation of Coffee.

3500 BAGS IMPORTED RIO COFFEE EXpected to arrive from Rio Janeiro, per brig Mary MacRae, about first of July.
The object of this importation being to establish *a direct trade* in this article, we will endeavor to make it the interest of Merchants and Dealers to purchase from us.
J. & D. MACRAE & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1854. 61—1m.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.
He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 8-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.
In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.
With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.
Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.
The latest Paris and London fashions just received.
Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.
He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

STATIONARY, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND PAPER of every description; Perfumery, Brushes. Also, Fancy Goods, in great variety.
The Store of the Subscriber has lately been replenished with New Goods, from the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing Houses, and from all the principal American manufacturers. Among his extensive assortment may be found all kinds of Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers, White, Buff and Enameled Envelopes; Papier Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany and Leather Writing Desks, Work Bokes, &c.; Cloth, Leather and Papier Mache Portefolios; all styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnies, Wallets and Pocket Books; Steel, Silk and Kid Purses; Bankers' Cases; Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes; Farina's Unrivaled Cologne; Bridal, Glove and Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes; Building Blocks, Wood Alphabets; Pearl and Ivory Tablets; Games too numerous to mention; Hair, Cloth, Hat, Tooth, Nail and Lather Brushes; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs; Ladies' Companions, Spool Stands; all kinds Rubber Balls; Vesta Lights; Tea Bells; Toilet and Travelling Glasses; Tooth Powder, Hair Oils, Toilet and Shaving Soaps; Chessmen, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards, Chessboards, Dice, Checkers; Sewing Birds; Penknives, Scissors and Shears.
A splendid assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases; Steel Pens, fifty styles; Pen Nibs and Quills; Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles; the best of Wax, warranted to burn free; Water Colors; Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes; Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Slates. A large assortment of Visiting and Wedding Cards; Stationary Articles in general; Wedding Stationary and "Fixins," best qualities; Patent Blot Pads; Diaries; Ledgers, Day and Cash Books, Journals, &c.; Letter Copying Presses, Books and Ink; Mathematical Instructions; Blotting Papers; Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers; Mouth Glue; Indelible Inks; Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.
All of the above described articles can be found in greater profusion and variety than in any house South of the Potomac, besides other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They will be sold at the lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail.
HENRY D. TURNER,
No. 1, Fayetteville Strcet,
Raleigh, N. C.
January 25, 1854. 21—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"MR. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

### OUR NEW STOCK!!

E. L. HARDING HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND opened his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, comprising all the new and desirable styles of Fine French Cassimere Pants, Marseilles and Silk Vests, Superior French Cloth Frock and Sack Coats—besides all the medium qualities.
These Goods are made up EXPRESSLY for our own sales, consequently the *Garments are made* in the latest and best style.
We can confidently and safely recommend our goods to wear well, as many can testify who have purchased from us for years past.
Our arrangements are such that we can take measures and have garments made in the best style, and a good 'FIT' guaranteed.
In reference to Dress Shirts, we would call the attention of our customers to our styles. Orders taken, and shirts made to measure, in two weeks time. In fact we are prepared to suit our customers in every respect.
☞ Call at HARDING'S for good GOODS.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—

E. L. HARDING—*Opposite Messrs. Evans & Cook*—Manufacturer and Dealer in Superior READY MADE CLOTHING, is now receiving—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Superior black doe skin Pants, | | | |
| do | fancy do | do | do |
| do | white linen drill | | do |
| do | do | do | duck do |
| do | fancy | do | do do |
| do | black satin | D. B. | Vest, |
| do | do | do | S. B. do |
| do | do | do | silk do |
| do | fancy | do | do |
| do | farmer satins | | do |
| do | white Marseilles | D. B. | Vest, |
| do | do | do | S. B. do |
| do | figured | do | do |
| do | black cloth frock | | Coats, |
| do | do | do dress | do |
| do | fancy | do frock | do |
| do | do | do sack | do |

with all the medium qualities.
For bargains in well made Goods, call at HARDING'S.
April 4, 1854. 40—

DAILY LINE BETWEEN PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, EDENTON AND PLYMOUTH. On and after Saturday 14th instant, the Steamer SCHULTZ will be placed on the route from Black Water to Plymouth, thus forming a daily line, (Sundays excepted.)
The STAG, Capt. Middleton, will leave Black Water on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, immediately after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth in the evening of the same days.
The SCHULTZ, Capt. Halsey, will leave Black Water on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, as 6 o'clock, A. M. Passing up and down the River in the day time, arriving at Black Water in time for the Express Train.
The SCHULTZ will leave Edenton at 8 o'clock, A. M.; will pass by Colerain at 9½; will be at the Gatesville Wharf at about 11; Winton at 12 o'clock; and Reddick's at 1 P. M.
Passengers coming off in Boats will be taken on board at any point on the Chowan River.
Freight will be received and landed at all convenient points on the River.
J. W. KEELING, *Agent.*
April 3, 1854. 40—tf.

SPRING TRADE 1854.—TO NORTH CAROLINA MERCHANTS.—By the arrival of Steamer Europa and Packet ship Panama, we are in possession of our Spring Importation of Foreign Goods, selected for our sales by Mr. Wm. Weddell in the ENGLISH, SCOTISH & IRISH markets.
We have also received from the Eastern Cities a large and commanding stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased from First Hands, which we are prepared to offer to the Trade at as low prices as they can be found in any market.
North Carolina Merchants are respectfully invited to give us a call when they visit our market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.
March 7, 1854. 32—7.

VALUABLE BOOKS. AMERICAN POULTRY Yard by D. J. Brown.
The Diseases of Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.
American Bee Keeper's manual, illustrated with many engravings by T. B. Miller.
American Bird Fancier, considered with reference to the breeding, rearing, feeding, management, &c., of cage and house birds, illustrated with engravings by D. J. Brown.
American architect, comprising original designs of cheap country and village residences, with details, specifications, plans, directions, and an estimate of the cost of each design, by John W Ritch, architect. First and second series, 2 vols. in one.
Domestic Medicine—Gun's Domestic medicine, or poor man's friend in the hours of affliction, pain and Sickness. Raymond's new revised addition, improved and enlarged, by John C. Gunn, 8 vo.
Practical Agriculture, by James F. W. Johnston, F. R. S. S. S. and E.
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry; lectures on the application of chemistry and geology to agriculture; new edition, with an appendix.
Youatt and Martin on Cattle by Ambrose Stevens;
Youatt on the structure and diseases of the horse; also practical rules for buyers, breeders, smiths, &c.; edited by W. C. Spooner, with an account of the breeds in the United States, by Henry S. Randall.
Cole's American Veterinarian, or diseases of domestic animals.
Mason's Farrier, comprising a geneeal description of the horse, with modes of management in all cases, and treatment of diseases, &c.
Coles American fruit book.
Breck's book on flowers.
A treatise on the construction, heating and ventilation of hot-houses.
Buist on the culture of the rose.
American flower garden directors, containing directions for the culture of plants, in the hot house, green house, &c., by Buist.
Johnson's dictionary of gardening, edited by David Landreth.
Schenck's gardner's text book.
The American fowl breeder, illustrated.
Dixen's & Kerrs ornamental and domestic poultry, with colored illustrations.
Bennett's domestic poultry book.
Miner's " "
Allen's Domestic Animals.
Beech's American practico and family physician, thick 8vo. shp. This work having been recently thoroughly revised, no additions or improvements can be made.
Landscape gardening, park and pleasure grounds, by Smith.
Practical treatise on the culture of the Grape, by J. Fiske Allen.
The progressive farmer, T. A. Nash.
Coleman's practical agriculture, and rural economy.
Rodger's scientific agriculture.
Calcareous Manures, by Edmund Ruffin.
Clatter and Youatt's cattle doctor, by Skinner.
Youatt on the pig.
Hoare on the grape vine.
Stevens' book of the farm; a complete guide to the farmer, steward, ploughman, cattleman, shepherd, fieldworker, and dairy maid, by Henry Stevens, with 450 illustrations to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by J. S. Skinner, really one of the best books for a farmer to possess, 2 vols.
The American farm book, R. L. Allen.
The cottage and farm bee keeper; a practical work, by a county curate.
Allen's rural architecture, comprising Farm Houses, Cottages, Carriage Houses, Sheep Cotes, Piggories, Barns, &c., &c., by Lewis F. Allen.
The American Huck book, by Dana.
The rose culturist.
Blake's Farmer at home; a family text book for the country, by Rev. John L. Clake, D. D.
For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Pioneer Bookseller, Raleigh N. C.
April 15, 1854. 43—

### SELLING AT COST!

READY MADE CLOTHING. The subscribers, having determined to quit Ready Made Clothing, offer the remainder of their Spring and Summer Stock at 10 per cent above cost.
Blue, Black and Brown Cloth Coats,
Brown, Grass and Fancy Linen do.,
Black Alpaca and Broadcloth do.,
Black Doeskin and Fancy Cassimere Pants,
Fancy and Plain Linen Pants,
Fancy Cottonade and Anion Pants,
Black Satin and Fancy Silk Vests.
Buff, White and Fancy Marseills Vests,
Shirts, Collars, &c., &c.
The above goods are of the latest styles, and well made. Call and buy cheap. EVANS & COOKE.
ALSO, on hand a good assortment of Spring and Summer Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, &c., which will be sold cheap. EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, May 10. 50—

### $150,000 WHOLESALE STOCK OF BOOTS and Shoes, for Spring 1854, by

W. H. ADDINGTON & Co., Norfolk, Va. WE would call attention of Merchants in Virginia and North Carolina to this immense stock of BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING TRUNKS, VALICES, CARPET BAGS, &c., amounting to $150,000.
It is one of the most varied because it embraces every kind of Boots and Shoes that can be found in the United States, and is the BEST selected stock in all Virginia.
The goods are made to order by the best manufacturers in this country expressly for OUR WHOLESALE TRADE, and it is consequently better suited to the Trade of Virginia and North Carolina than any wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes ordinarily found elsewhere.
Besides having better goods, *the sizes* are made regular to avoid an over large quantity of small sizes, which is a great evil to the Merchant, and one of universal complaint. Our care has been to avoid this evil in giving orders for the manufacture of our stock of Boots and Shoes.
☞ We are prepared to sell these goods *a shade lower* than any other house in Virginia, and *we will* do it. City and Country Merchants are therefore invited to call and look for themselves.
☞ Terms 6 months credit.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
March 24, 1854. 37—

SPRING 1854.—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE, *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.
☞ Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.
We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.
In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reasonable as those of any similar establishment south of Massachusetts.
☞ Merchants and others buying by the Package or Dozen will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is our determination to sell as cheap as any of our northern competitors.
W. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
Two doors below Paul & Mellwaine,
East side Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.
Feb. 23, 1854. 32—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ANTONIO PIZZINI, *Foreign and Domestic Confectioner and Fruit Dealer*, formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent country, that he has opened (three doors below Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker)
**A Splendid Confectionary and Fruit Establishment!**
In his store will be found at all times all that is nice, sweet and agreeable to the taste. Believing that the citizens of the place desire the establishment of a house of this kind, he hopes, by attention to the trade, to merit a portion of its favors. ANTONIO PIZZINI.

N. B. He keeps constantly on hand—
Oranges, Lemons, per box,
Raisins, per whole, ½ and ¼ boxes,
Nuts of all kinds,
Figs and Prunes,
Preserves,
Cordials,
Cigars of all kinds,
French and German Fancy Goods.
STEAM CANDIES (fancy and plain) manufactured by myself, and warranted as good as any in the United States. The above articles can be had at wholesale and retail.
A. PIZZINI.
April 15, 1854. 44—

JUST IN SEASON.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE just received from New York the largest assortment of *Walking Canes*, comprising Whalebone, India Rubber, Lignum Vitas, Malacca, Rattan, &c., &c.
Also *French* and *Spanish Fans* of all descriptions. Come and see, and we will give you satisfaction.
S. MAHLER & CO.
P. S. On hand a *few beautiful gold and silver mountings*, manufactured by H. MAHLER.
Raleigh, May 5th, 1854. 49—tf.

75 DOZEN STANDING COLLARS at HARDING'S.

IMPORTED Cigars of various and best brands, just received at Haywood's & Scott's Drug Store.

A NEW MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA. The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary Surveys, &c., can be obtained, a New Large and Complete MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.
It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.
The only attempted work of this kind is that of McRee, published in 1833; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads and Post-offices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot.
It is intended that the New Map, now proposed to be published, shall contein, accurately laid down, all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.
Also, the public improvements and artifical divisions. The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County towns, Post-offices, Cities Villages, Post-roads and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c.
WILLIAM D. COOK,
SAMUEL PEARCE.
Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to WM. D. COOKE.
Raleigh, May 30, 1854. 5t—

STOP THE RASCAL.—ON THE 12TH OF APRIL I hired to a man styling himself "S. LONG, of Louisiana," a Horse and Buggy, for a few days only, as he alleged. He stated his intention to be to visit Chapel Hill—thence to return to Raleigh, on his way to Nash county. Since that time, *I have heard nothing of him.*
The horse is a small flea-bitten grey—his under jaw hanging lower than the upper. The Buggy is a good, strong, substantial one. The Harness is ordinary black mounted Buggy Harness. *The man* is of common height, with light sandy hair, and *looks* the gentleman.
I will give a reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for such information as will enable me to recover the Horse and Buggy. EDW. YARBROUGH, JR.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—6t.

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS—CHEAPER THAN EVER!! The Subscribers take great pleasure in informing the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just received an entirely new stock of all the articles in their line.
Thankful for the liberal patronage already received, they will do all in their power to deserve a continuance of the same.
Their present stock consists in part of
JEWELRY—Gold Earrings, Breastpins, Cuffpins, Fingerrings, Sleevebuttons, Bracelets, Lockets, Fob and Guard Chains, Pencils, Pens, Watches, &c., &c.
FANCY GOODS, &c.—Berlin and French Caskets, Furnish Leather Reticules of all sizes, Paper mache Workboxes, Spanish and French Fans from 50 cents to $7 00, Portmonies of Leather, Velvet and Pearl, French Cigar cases, Pocket books, Wostenholm's celebrated Cutlery, Dressing and Pocket Combs of Ivory, Buffalo India Rubber and round Combs, Puff, Tucking and side Combs, Faber's pencils, French flowerwares of all descriptions, Fancy cups and saucers, from 40 cents to $3, Gothic 1 and 8 day Clocks, German silver Castors, wax, kid, crying and India Rubber dolls of all sizes, Looking Glasses from 5 cents to $2 50.
All kinds of Perfumery and Toilet requisites.
Chins and Glassware of various descriptions, &c.
CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Common and French Candies, Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Fruit, Prunes, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Nuts, Wines, Vinegar, Porter, Ale, Cordials, Bitters, Schiedam Schnaps, &c., &c. F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42—

33 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
100 Packages of Steam Refined do.,
200 Bags Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee,
35 Chests Superior Green and Black Teas,
300 Boxes Sperm,

From our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1854.

*Intense Heat—Cuba—Mexico and the Treaty—"Prompt Pay makes good Friends"—Public Lands—Senator Hunter's Bill—Homestead Bill "Kangs fire"—Can never become a Law—Appetites for Kansas and Nebraska—Southern Whig Senators denounce and repudiate their Party—Course of the Connecticut Legislature—Nullification in the North—President returned to Washington—Secretary of the Navy—Proceedings in the House—Course of Col. Benton—Adjournment of Congress—Edney's Expose—Cholera in Washington—Good Times in Harvest—"Roast Beef and two dollars a day."*

The weather has been so intensely hot in Washington for the last week, that public business has been at a stand—the thermometers in the shade, at 90 degrees—which is really ditressing. But last night a cool breeze from the North infuses life and spirit into everything.

The question as to Cuba, remains in *statu quo*. The feeling to annex it to the United States is a growing one. Even Gerrit Smith declares that he goes for Cuba, slaves and all. It is clear that Spain, by sending over troops to defend the Island, is preparing for the last resort, but when she discovers that this Island costs her more than it is worth to her, will be ready to dispose of it on fair terms.

The treaty with Mexico negotiated by General Gadsden, has become a law of the land. The amount to be paid upon the exchange of ratification, having been appropriated by the House, was on yesterday paid to Almonte, the Mexican Minister, in a specie draft on New York. A large amount thus is transferred to aid Santa Anna to uphold his authority in Mexico. The provisions of this treaty have been before commented on by me. If secures us a good route to the Pacific, and gets clear of the protection promised by our Government to Mexico under the Treaty of Guadeloupe, for which Mr. Fillmore had offered to pay seven millions of dollars; and, besides this, we have a good slice of territory which Gen. Gadsden thinks very valuable. Thus as "short settlements make good friends," we trust that no future cause of trouble will arise between us and our neighbors.

The question of the Public Lands still remain unsettled. Mr. Hunter, of Va., has introduced a bill in the Senate which greatly reduces the price of public lands, and allows the States in which the lands are situated, a pre-emption right, on paying the price as fixed in the act. There is strong hopes that this bill may pass, and thus this question be put at rest. The Homestead bill still hangs in the Senate. The probability is that it will not pass the Senate, and the certainty is, if it does pass the Senate, that it will receive the veto of the President, as did the Insane Land Bill.

The appointments of Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of Ky., as Governor of Nebraska, and Hon. A. H. Reader, of Pa., for Kansas, meet with universal approbation, and active and enterprising young men are preparing to go to these territories, which are soon destined to be thickly populated. The Indian titles to the lands have not yet become extinguished; but treaties have been made by our government, and as soon as ratified by the Senate, land offices will be opened, the land surveyed and settled. The probability that Kansas will become a State in five years, and being nearly on the same latitude with North Carolina, (one half a degree north,) Tennessee and Arkansas, may be a slave State.

Hon. James C. Jones, of Tenn., (a Scott, Union Whig,) and Dixon, of Ky., have declared in the Senthat they can no longer harmonize with the Northern Whig party; and that if the Whig party follow such leaders as Sumner, Wade and others that they are no longer Whigs. The Whigs of the Legislature of Connecticut have passed a law virtually and emphatically nullifying the fugitive slave act. It received, in the Legislature, the vote of every Whig—every Democrat voting against it. It renders the law null and void and sets the Constitution at defiance. It is openly avowed by its author (Mr. Harrison,) that its object is to render the fugitive-slave law void in Connecticut. I enclose you a copy of the law that your readers may see for themselves, to what mad extremes these fanatics will go. The same Legislature has passed a resolution to amend the Constitution so as to allow free negroes to vote; and another resolution to exclude free white men who cannot read or write from voting. We all recollect that in 1847 a proposition was submitted to the people of Connecticut to allow free negroes to vote and was rejected by a vote of four to one.

The President, during the extreme hot weather, took a trip to Old Point in company with his family and the Secretary of the Navy. They returned after inhaling the sea breezes for a few days much improved by the trip. They were received on board the U. S. Ship of War, Columbia and Preble, with appropriate honors. The Preble, Capt. Craven, went to sea on the 29th ult. She has on board about forty young midshipmen from the Naval School at Annapolis, and makes the voyage to practice them in seamanship. She will visit Plymouth and Portsmouth in England, and Brest and Cherbourg in France, and returning by way of Madeira and West Indies—will be at home about 1st October. This will afford ample opportunity to improve in their profession as well as to visit the Naval Schools of England and France.

The House of Representatives has been hard at work on the appropriation bills. The question of adjournment seems to have given some trouble. The Committee of Conference of both Houses has agreed to adjourn on the 4th of August, which doubtless will be agreed to.

The recent expose of General Edney on the course of certain leaders under the late Administration has caused some excitement here. The facts are known to be true; but that the actors should have acted in so shameful a manner, is not creditable to any party. That they did offer him money to electioneer with and affect the North Carolina elections are notorious facts in this city.

The heat has produced disease in the city, and that scourge of our race, the Cholera, has made its appearance. James Hamilton Pirleau, of S. C., was buried on yesterday, who died after a few hours' illness of Cholera.

The farmers are now harvesting their Wheat Crop, and it turns out well. They are paying even common laborers two dollars a day. So that good time has at last come, so much talked of, "Roast Beef and two dollars a day." The small difference is, that the Whigs of 1840 who promised it, never performed their promises, while it occurs under Democratic rulers who never promised it, but have actually brought it to bear. L. D.

SURRY COUNTY. We have received from an esteemed friend a highly interesting account of the discussion between the candidates for Governor at Mt. Airy, in Surry. We regret that we have not room for it entire. Gen. Dockery said if he had been in Congress he would have voted with Mr. Badger and Kerr *for* the Nebraska Bill; and then proceeded to justify Puryear and Rogers for voting *against* it! He is as pliable and accommodating as the Orange county Feds. Mr. Bragg then asked Gen. Dockery if he had read the Bill? Dockery replied, "Go on, Sir, go on!" "So we took it for granted," adds our correspondent, "tha Gen. Dockery knows nothing about the Nebraska Bill, and cares a great deal less." Our correspondent adds:

"I assure you, sir, that the Democracy are in the best of spirits, and that the Whigs are emphatically "down in the mouth." We made a most fortunate selection in our standard-bearer. I made his acquaintance yesterday, and can say that he is a man of decided ability, a fluent speaker, and a close logical reasoner. The Whigs are evidently disappointed in Dockery, and I do not think he made a vote by coming here but very probable that he has lost."

Dockery is treating Bragg very ungentlemanly in making the appointments. They travel 30 or 40 miles every day, and speak.—Dockery's object is evidently to get shut of him, but this he will not easily do." *Asheville News.*

The three principal mints in the world, are those of the United States, London and Paris. Their total coinage during 1853, according to the London Economist, was as follows, in pound sterling: Paris, 14,901,701; London, 12,666,006; United States, 11-101,120. Total amount of this in dollars $103,644,169.

GRAPHITE BROWN. A mountain of Spanish brown estimated to be sufficient to supply the world for centuries, is reported to have been discovered in the vicinity of Elyton, Alabama.

## INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

On Monday the 26th June the Senate proceeded to consider the motion made by Mr. Rockwell, to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary the petition presented by him from seventy-nine hundred citizens of Massachusetts, praying for the repeal of the fugitive-slave law. A most animated debate took place, in which Messrs. Rockwell, Jones, of Tennessee, Butler, of South Carolina, Sumner, of Massachusetts, and Petit, of Indiana, took part. Mr. Butler closed his remarks as follows, addressing Mr. Sumner:

"I have never made a threat on this floor; but I will tell him that if these agitations go on, the consequence will be that an issue will be made between the North and the South. Each section will become united—maintaining the position of units. I do not undertake to indicate those things; but will say, if sectional agitation is to be fed by such sentiments, such displays, and such things as come from the honorable gentleman near me, [Mr. Sumner,] I say we ought not to be in a common Confederacy, and we should be better off without it. In such a state of things, I might well entertain feelings of respect for the gentleman—as representing a different confederacy. I will not suppose a hostile confederacy; but even if such should be its character—if I do not mistake the gentleman—he would exteud to me the protection of an honorable and respected flag. My condition is different when I am assailed by a confederate, making war upon me under the covering of a common camp. In one, and a plain word, if the proceedings of this Senate are to be made the vehicle of denunciation or assault, the thing cannot be tolerated. Sir, I am understood to be somewhat an excitable man, but I have never here, on any occasion, made any remark which I am not willing to qualify, and make conformable to the judgment which my responsible position would require of me. I can, as I do, entertain strong feelings, but they shall not find expression in violent threats. Such, I may well appeal to the Senate, has not been my habit. I have been betrayed into remarks not intended.

I rose, however, simply to say that, so far as regards myself, I am perfectly willing that this memorial shall be referred. If we respond to it by saying that the law should not be repealed, I do not think it is going to appease the feeling at the North, according to the expression made by honorable gentlemen; and if we say it shall be repealed, that certainly will not satisfy the country. Then if the object be to make the issue between the North and the South, let the issue come. Let it come with dignity; let it be met in calmness of spirit. I do not want any of these flaming speeches here, calculated to excite merely—to feed a flame without seeing where it shall extend. No, sir, do not let us involve the country in a contest to be decided in mobs—infuriated by the flaming speeches of servile orators. Let the proud civilization of the country never be committed to the chances of anarchy, but let us separate with purpose and dignity.

I have said I am perfectly willing, so far as I am concerned, to let the memorial be referred; but I wish to ask the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, who presented it, [Mr. Rockwell,] a question; and I believe, from the impression which he made on me to-day, that he will answer it. If we repeal the fugitive slave law, will the honorable Senator tell me that Massachusetts will execute the provision of the Constitution without any law of Congress?—Suppose we should take away all laws, and devolve upon the different States the duties that properly belong to them, I would ask that Senator whether, under the prevalence of public opinion there, Massachusetts would execute that provision as one of the constitutional members of this Union? Would they send fugitives back to us after trial by jury, or any other mode? Will this honorable Senator, [Mr. Sumner,] tell me that he will do it?

Mr. Sumner. Does the honorable Senator ask me if I would personally join in sending a fellow-man into bondage? "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?"

Mr. Butler. These are the prettiest speeches that I ever heard. [Laughter.] He has them turned down in a book by him, I believe, and he has them so elegantly fixed that I cannot reply to them.—[Laughter.] They are too delicate for my use.—[Renewed laughter.] They are beautiful things; made in a factory of retoric somewhat *of a peculiar shape*. But, I must be permitted to say, not of a definite texture. Now, what does he mean by talking about his not being a dog? [Continued laughter.] What has that to do with the Constitution, or the constitutional obligations of a State. [Laughter.] Well, sir, it was a beautiful sentiment, no doubt, as he thought, and perhaps he imagined he expressed it with Demosthenian abruptness and eloquence. [Laughter.] I asked him whether he would execute the Constitution of the United States without any fugitive slave law, and he answered me, is he a dog——

Mr. Sumner. The Senator asked me if I would help to reduce a fellow-man to bondage? I answered him.

Mr. Butler. Then you would not obey the Constitution. Sir, [turning to Mr. Sumner,] standing here before this tribunal, where you swore to support it, you rise and tell me that you regard it the office of a dog to enforce it. You stand in my presence, as a coequal Senator, and tell me that it is a dog's office to execute the Constitution of the United States?

Mr. Pratt. Which he has sworn to support.

Mr. Sumner. I recognize no such obligation.

Mr. Butler. I know you do not. But nobody cares about your recognitions as an individual; but as a Senator, and a constitutional representative, you stand differently related to this body. But enough of this."

The debate was further continued by Mr. Petit, *a Democratic Senator from Indiana*. Mr. Pettit said:

"I have lived to witness to-day what I had hoped I should not live to witness. I had hoped that the silent clod would have covered me before I should hear fall from the lips of a Senator who had sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, an avowal that he would not support it; an avowal that he disregarded all such obligations, that it was as dross with him.

Mr. President, I have no objection to the reception, of the proposed reference of this petition. I have always maintained the unlimited right of the people to memoralize or petition Congress in any form, for any object that might be constitutionally acted upon here. That we may constitutionally repeal, or modifying the existing, or any other fugitive slave law, there can be no doubt. That the law as it is, is constitutional there can be no doubt. That we have the constitutional power to make it less rigid, or more rigid, or to abrogate it entirely, there can be no question. The proposed reference of the petition is, I think, the legitimate one. However ready I may to say that I would not grant the prayer of a petition which is sent here, I cannot be induced to throw the least barrier in the way of the reception and proper reference of any petition in regard to any subject upon which we may constitutionally and legitimately act.

Nay, sir, I go further. I believe that to-day, if the people of Massachusetts, or the people of any other portion of this country, should send in a petition, and its reference moved to the Judiciary Committee, of which I have the honor to be a member, praying that this body should expel a member who had sworn to support the Constitution—the sacred bond of our Union—and in our faces, in open Senate, had disowned it, and positively asserted that he would not enforce it, I should vote for its reception, I should vote for its reference, but I will not say how I should report on it, though I am inclined to think I should report in favor of granting their prayer and expelling that member.

Sir, Senators are not to be tolerated here who, openly and boldly, in the face of the country and of the Senate, say that they would violate their oaths. Sir, [addressing Mr. Sumner,] in stepping to that desk, laying your hand upon the Gospel of God, swearing that you would support the Constitution, and placing the book to your lips, giving real and assurance that your heart as well as your lips acquiesced in what you said, you made no reservation of any clause, any article, any section, any line, or any word. No mental reservation could be allowed. You swore that you would support all and singular, each and every part from beginning to end, the commencement and the end inclusive; and you now in the face of your peers—peers, did I say, I hate to use the word—are the first in the Senate of the United States to openly declare you would violate the oath you had taken, and the bond of Union your ancestors made for you!

* * *

He who will swear here in this body, appealing to God for the truth of what he says, to support the Constitution of the Union, and then boldly proclaim that he will not do it, has sunk, in my estimation, to a depth of humiliation and degradation which it would not be enviable for the veriest serf or the lowest of God's creation to occupy."

This deserved lashing of this vile demagogue, this cowardly and fanatical wretch, Sumner, was given, be it remembered, by a Democratic Senator from a free State.

On the same occasion, the Hon. James C. Jones, a Whig Senator from Tennesse, spoke as follows:

"If we are to hold our place in this Union at the expense of honor, and virtue, and equality, the Union is not worth having, and you can take all the glory you can find in it. We do not seek to place you in such a position. We have never sought to do it; and when you seek to place us in such an attitude, you misinterpret the character of the South if you suppose it will submit to it. Why, sir, we hold our servants under the Constitution—whether this is right or wrong, you have no right to enquire. If they go to Massachusetts we have a right to reclaim them; and when we go there to reclaim them, instead of finding every man in Boston, as he ought to be, standing by the law, you find heartless, odious hypocrites in the pulpit, preaching sedition and treason; and yet you tell us we may talk as we please about the ministry, they are a mighty power—as much as to say, take care lest you fall beneath their execration. I am not going to make war on the ministry. I leave that to the Senator from Illinois, [Mr. Douglas.] I think his argument is about equal to the three thousand and fifty minsters; and when they have destroyed him, they will probably find ome other victim to satisfy them. I do not expect to say anything about them or the piety of their hearts. They are not to be alarmed about that. I have great respect for the ministry. I do not seek to get into a quarrel with them. I would rather take the men they send here; and I suppose the Senator from Massachusetts is their representative. I am willing to discuss wish him; but I do not mean to get off on a false track. With women and preachers I never quarrel; you cannot get me off on such a track.

But, sir, the Senator says very frankly—and I take it he is a very honest man, but I think he has partaken of the fanaticism that will lead him astray—that I am right; that repeal is the watchword. They intend to agitate until the fugitive law is repealed, and until the Missouri restriction is restored to the statute-book. Then, my honorable friend, let me say to you that you have a lifetime before you, and you may sit out here for your term, and the term of your successor, and the term after that, but I do not think yon will live to see the day when the one or the other can be. But if you live to that inauspicious day, let me tell you you will have nothing to do. The work will already have been accomplished; and then, sirs, the proclamation that has been issued by some of your allies, that the incendiary had better come and apply the torch to the Capitol of the country, will be useless. That thing has been done once before, Mr. President. The Capitol was once the scene of a conflagration—and by whom? by whose hands? By the enemies of the country. And we are told now by one of the leaders of this war upon the institutions of the country, that it is better to see the Capitol of this country in flames, than to see the South brought to stand upon an eqnality with the North. Oh! sirs, if there be a curse preserved in all the armory of heaven that is deeper than all others, let it descend upon the infamous wretch who could have such a feeling; and if I had the power of Omnipotence, I would draw some thunderbolt from its armory, and hurl such a wretch into annihilation. Rather see this Capitol itself in flames, these marbled columns tumbling to ruin, and the representatives of the States and of the people crushed in their fall, than to see an equality of rights between the members of this Confederacy! Ah! sir, in the better days of the Republic, in the days of Washington and the patriots of the Revolution, the man who should have uttered such a sentiment would have been hung as high as Haman; and he deserves it to-day.

You talk about the rights of the South, and about trampling upon them, and you say she will submit. It may be that we shall; but may the God of Heaven forever blast me and all mine, if they ever submit to infamy, degradation, and dishonor. Lay not that flattering unction to your souls; she will not do it. You say "give us iron bands to bind us together. Give us the West; give us the South; give us trade; give us commerce." You have got nearly all, and not satisfied with that, you want our negroes; you want our property; you want to dishonor us; you want to disgrace us; you want a servile war, that our wives and daughters may be degraded and dishonored. Do not make a fuss about this thing. Talk more reasonably. Talk a little more patriotically. Talk about the authority and the rights of the country. Give us what the constitution gives us. We ask no more. We will give you all that it secures you. We seek not to encroach upon you, and will never, no, never, submit to encroachments from you."

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

Congress yesterday agreed to adjourn on the 4th of August, *sine die*. This, of course, is an announcement that nothing will pass but the regular appropriation bills. The opposition are in exstacy; for they mean to go home and proclaim that nothing has been done after passing the Nebraska bill, which, as far as the Northern States are concerned, is to be made the scape-goat of every political sin of omission or commission throughout the country. The Anti-Nebraska men forget that, whatever momentary success may attend their efforts, they can never be considered a national party, and can never look to national support.

There has been some talk of expelling the Hon. Charles Sumner from the Senate; but he and his friends will not be gratified at that way. He will probably introduce a bill for the repeal of the fugitive slave law; but it will be quietly tabled, and the hero will not be able to turn toward the galleries. *Et nunc, spectatores, plaudite!*

The ratifications of the Mexican treaty having been exchanged, a boundary commission will have to be appointed, composed of scientific men, who shall combine knowledge with energy of character.

Col. Emory, who has so ably conducted the last boundary survey, and who has a vast deal of experience on the subject, will probably be selected to superintend the scientific portion of the work, while Gen. Campbell of S. C., the late popular commissioner, will probably be renominated for the same office. Col. Emory's Report, accompanied by maps, drawings, sketches, &c., is about to be published, and will constitute one of the most reliable scientific works published in America.

There will be no river and harbor bill this session; consequently no chance for log rolling. It is even doubtful whether there will be a general fortification bill. The bills for the re-organization of the army and navy may stand a better chance.

All legislation of a private character is as good as suspended. In speaking of the things this Congress has done, it is perhaps right also to speak of the things they have not done, and to which no inconsiderable value ought to be attached by the country.

The news from Europe continues to be of a narcotic character. The beligerents evidently imitate Homer's heroes, who, as we know from the Illiad, talked a very long while before they fought. We can, however, afford to look on with complacency, especially so long as England and France think fit to intermeddle with the affairs of this Continent. They had better apply themselves to some more useful purpose. X.

☞ The Louisville Journal—Prentice—one of the most rabid Federal papers in the country, thus admits the dissolution of the Whig party:

"Unquestionably the whig party is, for the present at least, severed at the dividing line between the North and the South, and we do not know that a party, cut in two in the middle, can properly be considered a live party. Still, the southern section of the party is alive and united, and the northern section is also alive and united; and we hardly know how two live sections can make a dead whole. But we suppose that, in this case, the two cannot be regarded as constituting a whole of any sort, either alive or dead."

## NULLIFICATION IN CONNECTICUT.

Abolitionism, which puts astride the shoulders of the whig party in this State, like "the old man of the sea," is not content with the disgraceful act which has already passed the Legislature, prohibiting the use of the courthouses and jails of the United States in the execution of the fugitive-slave act, and disqualifying the marshals and commissioners of the United States from holding any office under the State, (strange to say, the majority did hesitate at adopting a proposition of John Boyd, of "give us your hand" memory, to raze to the ground *any* building which should be used by the United States for such purpose,) but it is now driving its subservient ally to pass another act, which will be an actual nullification by the State of Connecticut of the laws of the United States. This proposed act provides, in substance, that *every* claim for a fugitive slave in this State shall be deemed *prima facie* false and malicious; then abrogates certain rules of evidence, and provides others which will render it impossible for that presumption to be overthrown; and then imposes a penalty of $5,000 upon every one who shall prosecute or be a witness in support of any such claim. It also punishes any one (the United States marshal, of course,) with imprisonment in the State prison who shall hinder a sheriff of the State in arresting, for any purpose, a fugitive slave taken under the acts of Congress.

To the shame of the Senate of Connecticut, this bill was introduced with the avowal that its object was to nullify the operation of the laws of the United States in Connecticut; and the Hon. Mr. Sanford, a gentleman, we understand, of some character in his vicinity as a lawyer, but who, unfortunately, is in training as a coalition candidate for the bench of the supreme court of this State, thought that the mover deserved much credit for its introduction, as, in his judgment, the supreme court "would decide it to be entirely constitutional." "It is against my principle to strike thee," said the conscientious Quaker "so I will let this billet of wood fall upon thy head." There might be treason in this work were there not so little courage.

When South Carolina—"the Harry Hotspur of the South"—arrayed himself against the general government, "within the constitution," there was an earnestness and daring in her action which dignified the step, and made it worthy of the wrath of Andrew Jackson. But there is a pettifogging cunning here—a sneaking cuteness—which only deserves the contempt and ridicule of those whom it was intended to annoy. Why do not these gentry walk boldly up to their work? Why this straining over the letter of the constitution, while their dagger is already at its heart? Is this the teaching of their "higher law," to stab with an embrace, "art thou well, my brother?"

But there is a folly in this thing equal to its shame. In their eagerness to grind off the noses of their neighbors, it doesn't seem to have come within the comprehension of these sapient legislators that their own faces may perchance be put to the same grindstone. Suppose the slaveholding States determine to retaliate this law upon the citizens of Connecticut—we can name a half dozen of those States, from each of which there is an annual indebtedness to the citizens of Connecticut of thousands upon thousands of dollars; the ledgers of our merchants and manufacturers in this city alone will at any time show a balance against the slaveholders of hundreds of thousands—now, suppose these States enact that so long as this proposed nullifying law shall remain on the statute-book of Connecticut, every claim which shall be prosecuted in their courts by a citizen of Connecticut against their citizens shall be deemed *prima facis* false and malicious—that no deposition or records shall be received to support it—and that every person who prosecutes such a false claim, or who testifies on its behalf, shall be subject to a penalty of $5000; they may go no further—they may leave us to the free use of their courts and jails—they may not degrade their judges, and sheriffs, and marshals, who may, in the performance of their own duty, take part in such suits: but would not the tables be turned to our complete satisfaction? And they may accompany what they do with pœans to the constitution. Nor could the citizens of Connecticut with any face invoke that constitution to their protection; and if they did, could they complain if they were turned over to that "higher law," enjoining them "to do to others as they would be done by?" In this there is matter for calm men to think upon. We may laugh at this proposed action of our legislature, as we would laugh at the petulance of a school boy, or the vagaries of a one-idea; but at the same time, there is ground for serious alarm, when we reflect that it will go forth as the act of the State. It is idle to talk of constitutions and "the Union" when such legislation is rampant. If the State of Connecticut is serious in this matter—if her people are ready to adopt and justify the acts of these madcaps—it would be better, more honorable, more worthy of her sovereign character, if they should at once swing the ship from her moorings, and cut loose from a Union to which their allegiance will have become but a mockery, and their acts an ill-concealed treason.

*New Haven Register, Democratic.*

## OFFICIAL.

*Appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*

Robert Dale Owen, Lewis Cass, jr., John M. Daniel, Henry R. Jackson, Francis Schroeder, Henry Bedinger, August Belmont, J. J. Scibels John L. O'Sullivan, John W. Dana, James A. Peden, Philo White, Charles Eames, James S. Green, to be Ministers Resident of the United States in the countries in which they are now charges d'affaires of the United States.

FOR THE TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA.

William O. Butler, of Kentucky, to be governor.

Thomas B. Cumming, of Iowa, to be secretary.

Fenner Ferguson, of Michigan, to be chief justice of the supreme court.

Edward R. Hardin, of Georgia, to be an associate justice of the supreme court.

James Bradley, of Indiana, to be an associate justice of the supreme court.

Experience Estabrook, of Wisconsin, to be attorney of the United States.

Mark W. Izard, of Arkansas, to be marshal of the United States.

FOR THE TERRITORY OF KANSAS.

Andrew H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, to be governor.

Daniel Woodson, of Virginia, to be secretary.

Madison Brown, of Maryland, to be chief justice of the supreme court.

Sanders W. Johnson, of Ohio, to be an associate justice of the supreme court.

Rush Ellmore, of Alabama, to be an associate justice of the supreme court.

Andrew J. Isaacs, of Louisiana, to be attorney of the United States.

J. B. Donaldson, of Illinois, to be marshal of the United States.

David A. Starkweather, of Ohio, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenopotentiary of the United States to the republic of Chili, in the place of Samuel Medary, resigned.

WHEAT REAPING. Extract from a private letter to the Editor of the Milton Chronicle dated Yanceyville, June 23d:

"We all went to see George Williamson's (McCormick's) Reaper perform last Wednesday. I believe it is the first reaper ever put to work in our County. The lots selected for trial consisted of three in number, all containing about 16 or 17 acres, of as good, genuine wheat as was ever grown in this section of the State. It worked like a charm. To use the language of our old friend Abner Miles, "how could it be forced to cut better?" It cut as fast as you wanted it and not a head left. There were some 20 and odd of the neighbors present, who were greatly delighted both with the cutter and the wheat, and a great deal more so with the Bill of Fare. The best brandy and finest dinner I have seen for a season—all the luxuries that a well managed farm can yield were in abundance: When the crowd left some exclaimed "hurra for the Reaper," some shouted for the wheat and some for the Ham nad Lamb, but says I "hurra for the brandy, free suffrage and the Temperance ticket."

EXTRAORDINARY WHEAT CROP, BY DR. GEO. ROBERSON, OF YANCEYVILLE. We understand that this gentleman's wheat crop yielded him forty-nine bushels to the acre. Beat this who can—old Caswell against the State.

We learn that a Report will be presented to the next County Agricultural Society, in regard to the manner of preparing the ground, &c. *Milton Chron.*


DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF J. J. BIGGS & CO. IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm will confer a favor by calling and paying their bills, as we early day, in order that they may pay their indebtedness. All persons having claims against the late firm will present them without delay, as it is important the business be closed as soon as possible. Settlement may be made with either of the partners.

J. J. BIGGS,
JOHN L. KING,
JAS. H. BIGGS.

Raleigh, June 30, 54. 66—

N. B. The subscriber, in dissolving his business connexion, in this city, for the purpose of forming one in another, takes this opportunity to express his gratitude to his friends and customers, for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him. He would also beg leave to recommend, as every way worthy their confidence and support, his late partners, who have taken the entire business. J. J. BIGGS.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the interest of Mr. J. J. Biggs, in the Tailoring and Ready Made Clothing business, take this method of informing their customers, and the Public in general, that they will carry it on in all its branches, as heretofore, in the name of King and Biggs; promising to spare no pains to please all those who favor them with a call.

Don't forget to call at the Old Stand, No 10, Fayetteville Street.

JOHN L. KING,
JAMES H. BIGGS.

Raleigh, July 1, 1854. 1029—4w.

LOUISBURG COACH FACTORY.

CARRIAGES HAVE BECOME SO FASHIONABLE that it has been predicted by some, if war should ever visit our shores again, they would be tested even then, for the purpose of dealing out death into the ranks of our enemy. Whether or not however, I am determined that my establishment shall be well represented in the way of Coaches, four and six passenger Rockaways, taper patent and half patent axle Buggies, with and without tops, and Sulkys of superior finish. My stock at present consists of a general assortment of the above named Vehicles. After having a life-time experience in the business, and keeping no body in my employ but the best workmen the country can afford, I deem it unnecessary to say anything in its behalf, for it requires nothing but a glimpse at it to satisfy any man that it is capable of doing its own puffing.

Persons wanting a Carriage who cannot conveniently come to my establishment, can have it sent to their house for inspection, if desired. Old work will be taken in exchange for new, at reasonable prices.

I also keep on hand HARNESS of all qualities; the principal part of which is put up under my own supervision.

I ask nothing but a trial to insure satisfaction, for my prices will be as moderate as the times will admit of while my work will contribute pleasure to the eye, comfort and ease to the body, and delight to the mind.

Repairing of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch. All work warranted.

J. J. MINATREE.

Louisburg, N. C., July 3, 1854. 66—tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—JOHNSTON COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1854. John C. Baily, W. Handy Baily, and William R. Privett and wife, Milly, *ex.* Merritt Manning and wife, Charity, Dilsey Holleman, Garry Johnson and wife, Elizabeth, and Iredell Godwin, Adm'r, &c.

The Court, in this cause, having ordered that the paper writing heretofore propounded by Simon Godwin, as the last will and testament of David Baily, late deceased, be re-propounded for probate, and that the following issue be made up and submitted to a Jury, to wit: "Is the said paper writing, or any part thereof, and if so, what part, the last will and testament of the said David Baily or not?" And it appearing to the Court, that the defendants, Merritt Manning and wife, Charity, reside beyond the limits of the State, it is further ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for the said Merritt and wife, Charity, to appear at the next Term of this Court and see proceedings in this cause and make themselves parties thereto if they think proper.

Witness, J. H. CANNEDAY, C. C. C.
June 30, 1854. [Pr. adv. $5,62½.] 1029—w6w.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by

JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

April 16, 1854. 44—tf.

☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSRIBERS, in the month of February last, a genro known by the name of Jones Kiff, alias Jones Walker, aged about 22 or 23 years, 5¼ feet high, and weighs about 170. Said boy is a bright mulatto, well made, quick spoken and very likely. He was brought up in the City of Raleigh, and is supposed to be lurking in that vicinity or in the county of Johnston. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said boy to the subscribers, or for his confinement in any Jail in the State so that we can get him. All persons are expressly forwarned against harboring or employing said boy, as the utmost rigor of the law will be enforced against all offenders.

R. C. HOLMES,
T. M. LEE.

Clinton, N. C. April 24th, 1854. 1020—w3m.

LOOK AT THIS!—IF YOU WANT FIRST RATE Carriages, which will not only render good service, but be also neat, call on the subscriber, living six miles north of Hillsborough. He has been carrying on the business for the last sixteen months, and his work has proved to be first rate. He is determined that this work shall continue to be executed in the best manner, fully equal to any in this section of country, and at prices to suit purchasers. Persons wanting Carriages can send their orders through the Post Office at Hillsborough, and they will be promptly attended to. All kinds of Repairs will be done in good order and on moderate terms.

The subscriber has purchased the right for Orange County in a patent brake for all kinds of Carraiges—to which he invites the attention of the public.

☞ The subscriber's **Wool Carding Machines** are in good order, and are doing the very best quality of work. Prices as heretofore: Eight cents for white; Twelve and a half cents for mixed; or one-fifth part of the wool.

LEMUEL WILKINSON.

June 23, 1854. 64—3t.

TOMBS, MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &c THE SUBSCRIBER having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American Marble for *Monuments, Tombs,* and *Head-stones,* and *Hearth, Paintstones, Slabs* for *Soda Founts, Bakers' Slabs,* and Nova Scotia *Grindstones,* solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head-stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The Subscriber has examined the Northern prices, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any. WILLIAM STRONACH.

Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1852.

Carthage Institute.

SCHOOL WILL BE RE-OPENED IN THE MALE DEpartment of this Institution, on the second Monday of July, and the session will close on the last Friday of November.

Tuition, $8, $10, $12.50 and $15. A contingent fee of fifty cents will be added.

Boarding in private families and at the hotels, from $7 to $8 per month.

It is highly desirable that students intending to join the school be present at the opening of the session.

A. R. BLACK, Principal.

Carthage, Moore Co., June 14, 1854. 1028—3w

IRON TABLES, PRICE 25 CENTS.—A SUEful new work.

Weight Tables of different lengths of round, square, and flat bar iron, steel, etc. By a Practical Mechanic. This is one of the most useful works published for dealers and workers in iron. So correct are the calculations, that any person can safely sell and buy with the book, without even weighing the iron and steel. For sale by

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, June, 1854. 63—

Select Classical and Mathematical School for Boys.

R. A. EZELL, A. M. PRINCIPAL, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT INSTRUCTORS.—The Fall Session will commence on the second Monday of July. For terms and other particulars refer to Catalogues, which may be had upon application to the principal.

Patrons are particularly requested to have the names of their sons and words marked legibly on all articles of clothing sent with them.

Warrenton, N. C. June 22, 1854. 63—4t.

NOTICE.—WAS ENTERED ON THE RANGERS' Book by Daniel Hackney, agent of the Columbia Factory, on Deep River, in Randolph County, on the 16th of May, 1854, a DARK BAY MARE MULE, five feet high—supposed to be about four years old with marks of gear on her. ROBERT M. STINSON, C. R.

June 24 1854. 1028—w3t.

FEMALE SCHOOL, HILLSBOROUGH, N. C Mr. & Mrs. BURWELL, Principals. Maj. Frederick Zerrlaut, Professor of Music, Drawing and Painting, and Modern Languages.

TERMS PER SESSION, (20 WEEKS.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Board and tuition, | $40,00 |
| Music on Piano or Guitar, | 20,00 |
| Use of Instrument for practice, | 5,000 |
| Modern Languages, each, | 10,00 |
| Drawing and painting, | from $10 to 20 |

The next session commences on Wednesday the 12th of July.

For further particulars, address Rev. Robert Burwell, Hillsborough, June 6, 1854. 1024—w6w.

SHOCCO SPRINGS, WARREN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.—This long established and justly celebrated watering place, having been purchased by the proprietors, will be opened, on the 20th of June, under the superintendence of Mr. James Gresham and lady, well known to the traveling community for their efficiency and politeness. The whole establishment has been repaired and refitted in a manner to please the most fastidious, and every arrangement made to gratify the taste and contribute to the comfort of all who may visit it. Our Tables and Bar shall at all times and under all circumstances be supplied with the luxuries of the season. be superior to any heretofore known in the South; for we have made arrangements in Petersburg, Norfolk and Baltimore, to be supplied with the luxuries of the season.

Shocco Springs are distant twelve miles south from the Warrenton Depot, where Wilson & Phillips' large and commodious Omnibusses, with fine Teams, Hacks and Baggage Wagons, will always be in readiness to convey company in two hours.

A superior Band of Music will be constantly in attendance during the season for the entertainment of our guests and a Billiard Table and Boling Alley for their recreation. The beautiful scenery, agreeable and inviting shades, pure atmosphere and refined society at and around Shocco Springs are proverbial and need no comment. The following is an analysis of the waters made by Prof. Stewart of Baltimore:

| | |
|---|---|
| Epsom Salts, Sulphate of Magnesia, | and Sulphate of Soda. |
| Carbonate of Magnesia, | Carbonate of Potash, |
| Muriate of Magnesia, | Hydrochlorate of Potash, |
| Carbonate of Lime, | Sulphate of Potash, |
| Sulphate of Lime, | Hydrosulphate of Lime, |
| Carbonate of Soda, | Sulphuretted Hydrogen Free in solution, |
| Hydrosulphate of Soda | Carbonic Acid. |

In addition to these waters, whose virtues have been tested for upwards of half a century, the Red Sulphur Spring on the land of Mr. Whitmel H. A. Kearney, heretofore resorted to from Shocco, will through his kind generosity again be opened for the accommodation of our guests. They are within a pleasant ride over a good road and are considered highly efficacious in many diseases.

RATES OF BOAR

# The Standard.

BRAGG AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1854.


FOR GOVERNOR:

## THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

**Democratic Republican Ticket for Wake.**

FOR THE SENATE:

GASTON H. WILDER.

FOR THE COMMONS:

NATHANIEL G. RAND,
ALSEY HUNTER,
WILSON W. WHITAKER.

We give below the following list of appointments made by Gen. Dockery, at which Mr. Bragg will meet him:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Watauga, | Wednesday, | 12 " |
| Lenoir, | Friday, | 14 " |
| Morganton, | Saturday, | 15 " |
| Marion, | Monday, | 17 " |
| Rutherfordton, | Wednesday, | 19 " |

## PERSONAL.

No man can occupy the place we do, and perform his duty, and at the same time be exempt from false charges and personal abuse. Our readers will bear witness that we avoid personalities as much as we possibly can; that we never impeach the motives of individuals, but on the contrary, endeavor to conduct political discussions as they ought to be conducted, on their own merits. But when our motives are impeached—when letters we never wrote are published as ours for political effect, and to injure us personally—when it is charged or insinuated that we became a Democrat for reward or for pay, we should be false to ourself and to our friends if we did not repel these slanders, and speak of their authors as they deserve to be spoken of.

The Editor of the Raleigh Star, W. C. Doub, first publishes what purports to be a letter of ours to Mr. Bragg, which we never wrote; and then, when charged with the fraud, and his conduct exposed, he falls to villifying and abusing us personally. We pronounce his conduct in this matter personally mean and dishonorable.

The Junior Editor of the Hillsborough Recorder, Edwin A. Heartt, alleges in substance that we united ourself with the Democratic party from mercenary considerations; and that paper of the 5th also contains the following:

"The Standard makes it an excuse for the tirade which it has uttered, that the rumor that the editor had made application to Gov. Graham for assistance in establishing himself at Raleigh as a Whig editor, had assumed an authentic form through the columns of the Hillsborough Recorder, though it is a fact that the existence of such a letter had never been mentioned or suggested in the columns of the Recorder. But the charge was made a year ago, much more publicly than the Recorder could have made it. The Standard will remember that in the last Congressional canvass it attempted to dictate to the Democrats of the district who they should vote for, and endeavored to proscribe Mr. Venable. Very naturally Mr. Venable felt indignant at this interference, and expressed himself in not very measured terms. How much truth was mixed up in his denunciations we shall not pretend to say; but he made reference to the letter to Gov. Graham. Mr. Venable is reported to us as having said in Granville, and other places, in alluding to the Standard, that 'he had been assailed by a low, vulgar, filthy sheet, whose editor had no character to lose, from the fact that he had been too often in market. He offered to sell himself to the Whigs, Gov. Graham and others—but they looked upon him as spoilt meat, and would not purchase. He then sold himself to Mr. Smith and others, Democrats, with the understanding that he was to vilify his old friends and companions; and, after the bargain, when he asked what he was to do with his old principles, he was told that if he could not forget them, he must put them behind him.'"

This is the first time we have seen this language attributed to Mr. Venable in print. We did not notice the rumors of this sort which we heard during the campaign of 1853, because we did not consider them well-founded; and Mr. Venable, we are sure, had no agency in thus bringing out the language here attributed to him by the Recorder. But our course is clear. No man, whether high or low, whether a Democrat or a Whig, shall slander us with impunity. We now declare that the charge, that we united ourself with the Democratic party from mercenary or corrupt motives, whether made by Edwin A. Heartt, or William A. Graham, or A. W. Venable, or any one else, is a *calumny* and a *lie*; and we are responsible for what we say. Nothing could induce us to arouse the heartburnings and divisions of 1853 among our friends in this District; but if gentlemen expect us to sit here quietly under such personal charges as these, no matter by whom preferred or repeated, they will be disappointed. If Mr. Venable used the language here attributed to him, then our remarks apply to him; if not, not. We shall not be drawn any further in that direction.

As for the junior Mr. Heartt, we now know him. His language is before us under his own hand; he can pocket our reply.

If we are, to any extent, personally in the way of the success of the Whig party, let the attack be made on us boldly and in an honorable and manly manner, and not by insinuations and false charges of corruption and bad motives. We are not now, of course, referring to Mr. Venable; but to those unscrupulous Whigs, who judge of other men by the promptings and motives of their own hearts, we say, *we defy you all.*

☞ The Democratic party is never in so great danger as it is when assailed by secret associations or organizations. Democracy courts the light; and if the people, who are the final judges, can see and hear all that is said for and against it, its advocates need not fear the result. No good or just cause can exist on prejudice, or by appeals or oaths against any sect or portion of our population. A man who swears to go with a certain cause, or to obey certain commands, must either perjure himself or be a slave. We suspect more than we "*know*" in this respect. Let all true men be warned in time!

FARMER'S JOURNAL. We have received the July number of this work. It is doing important service in the great cause of Agriculture. Every farmer in the State would do well to take and read it. Dr. J. F. Thompkins, Editor—published by W. D. Cooke & Co., proprietors, Raleigh, at $1 per annum, in advance.

## BEWARE OF DIVISIONS!

We feel it to be our duty to warn our Democratic friends of the dangers with which the cause is menaced in various quarters by side issues and divisions, and consequent disorganization. "Forewarned, forearmed." There are movements on foot in several Counties, the result of which—whatever may be the object—must be injurious to the Democratic cause, unless our friends as one man breast these movements, and stand together for their nominees for the Legislature.

For our part, so far as the Temperance Reform proposition is concerned, we can see but one course to be pursued with safety to our principles, and that is, *to stand unflinchingly by the properly constituted and recognized candidates of the Democratic party.* Gentlemen who profess to have this Reform, as it is called, so much at heart, declare that they do not wish to interfere with party organizations. We take them at their word; and, speaking for ourself, as a citizen and a Democrat, we have to say, that though opposed to any law prohibiting the making or vending of ardent spirits, we should have no difficulty in voting for a regularly nominated ticket for the Assembly, whether that ticket should be divided on this Reform question, or in favor of or opposed to the proposition. It is a question which can have no legitimate connection with politics; and, by adopting this course, we should treat it as we regard it, as a side or outside issue.

But while occupying this ground let no one say, for no one can say with truth, that we are indifferent to the evils of intemperance or the apologist of an unrestricted traffic in ardent spirits. We believe there is no power in the State which can prevent the citizen from *making* the article; but the regulation of the sale of it, certainly by second hands, is a matter of statute law; and the present statute laws of the State on the subject should be faithfully and rigidly enforced. That they have *not been* thus faithfully and rigidly enforced, is a matter for regret among the people of all classes and parties; and we go further and say, that if a member of the Assembly, though we should make no specific pledges on the subject to obtain a seat, we should be ready at all times, as we have heretofore been, to co-operate with gentlemen of both parties in doing what we could, consistently with the Constitutional rights of the citizen, and with a prudent reference to the advancement of the cause of real temperance itself, not only to enforce the present laws, but to regulate the traffic in the article, so as to obtain the most revenue and at the same time diminish the evils arising from the dishonest sale and immoderate use of ardent spirits. These, however, are our individual opinions—we do not speak as a Democrat or party man, but as a citizen.

What, we ask, is to be gained by a desertion of the ticket to support gentlemen pledged to specific measures of Reform? Nothing, but on the contrary much may be lost. It is not pretended that the advocates of specific measures of Reform can carry the Assembly; and if they cannot obtain control of that body, nothing in this respect can be effected. Those Democrats, then, who are so warmly in favor of these measures, will not only fail to obtain them, but, by voting for Whigs or for Democrats against their regularly nominated candidates, may so weaken the latter as to give triumph to Whigs no more pledged to these specific measures than the Democrats thus defeated. Who, then, gains? *Why the Whig party.* And what will be the result? *A Whig State government, and two Whig United State's Senators!*

We call the attention of our Democratic friends to the fact hat the Maine Law issue has been used in the Northern and Eastern States *mainly by and to the advantage of the Whig party*; we shall not go into the reasons of this, but merely point to the fact. Our only safety lies in disregarding all these Reform issues, and in voting for our candidates without reference to their opinions on this question.

We have no idea of being drawn into a discussion on this subject. We may correct misrepresentations and repel unfounded charges, but we shall not be betrayed at a time like this into a discussion of an outside issue.

Once more we say to the Democrats, *stand firm, sustain your nominees*, and a proud triumph awaits you. Waver, divide, disorganize, and the result may be disastrous. You may, in after years, regret that result and the agency you had in producing it, but regrets are vain for what is past. "Forewarned, forearmed."

## DEATH OF ALPHEUS JONES.

We record, with feelings of sincere sorrow, the death of Alpheus Jones, Esq., of this County. He expired at his residence on the 4th inst., after a lingering illness of consumption.

Mr. Jones was a young man, probably not over thirty-four years of age. Though educated for the legal profession, and with fair prospects of success and distinction as a lawyer, he preferred the calmer and more quiet walks of life, and turned his attention to Agriculture. He was one of the best and most systematic farmers in the State. He was a scholar, a gentleman, and an honest man.

"Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of our early days:
None knew thee but to love thee,
Or named thee but to praise."

Modest, amiable, learned—a scientific agriculturist—a patriotic, public-spirited citizen—the pride and ornament of his family, his death will be deeply mourned, and the less occasioned by it will not be soon supplied.

NEGRO BOY KILLED. We learn that a negro boy, the property of Dr. John Gatling, was killed on the Central Railroad, near this place, on the 4th. The negroes, it appears, having the day to themselves, asked permission of the overseer to use a hand-car to haul rock to the Depot for some one who was to pay them for it. The overseer peremptorily refused; but they took the car in his absence, loaded it, and in descending the grade coming towards the Depot, the car, having no brake to it, acquired great velocity, ran off, threw the boy upon the rail, when one of the wheels ran over him killing him almost instantly. The authorities of the Road are, therefore, not to blame for the accident.

HARPER AND PUTNAM. We are indebted to Mr. Pomeroy for the July number of these valuable publications. Many persons in this region, who send North for two dollar weekly family papers, would find Harper's Magazine at three dollars per annum, worth any number of these weekly sheets.

REDUCTION OF BOARD AT SOUTH LOWELL ACADEMY. We are requested to state that the citizens of South Lowell, Orange Co., have decided to furnish board to students in private families, at five dollars per month, including every thing except lights.

MARTIN COUNTY. T. W. Ward, Esq., having declined, we learn that John Watts, Esq., has been nominated and accepted as the Democratic candidate for the Commons, in Martin. He will, of course, be elected.

## INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The Fourth of July was celebrated with unusual spirit in this place.

A national salute was fired at day break, and at sunrise the usual services were performed in the Presbyterian Church, accompanied by an appropriate address by the Rev. Mr. McDowell, of the Baptist Church.

The procession was formed at the Court House, under the direction of Col. Wynne, the Chief Marshal, and marched to the Capitol with inspiring strains of martial music. Reaching the Capitol the procession entered the Commons Hall, where, after prayer by the Rev. Mr. McDowell, and the reading of Washington's Farewell Address, by J. J. Iredell, Esq., an Oration was delivered by Edward Cantwell, Esq. The Oration was well conceived, well delivered, and warmly received. We have heard but one opinion in regard to it. It was not only worthy of the established reputation of the author, but added to his character as a man of genius and as an impressive and eloquent public speaker.

The "Old North State," by the late Judge Gaston—a song which will never die from the hearts and memories of North Carolinians—was beautifully sung by Messrs. W. D. Cooke, Pescud, and others.

In the afternoon the children of the various Sunday Schools assembled in Capitol Square, and, under the lead of their superintendents and teachers, marched to the Presbyterian Church, where they were addressed in an impressive and appropriate manner by A. M. Lewis, Esq.

At night Fayetteville Street and Capitol Square were illuminated, and there was a handsome display of fire-works, under the direction of Mr. William H. Thompson. The spacious and beautiful Store of Messrs. W. H. and R. S. Tucker was also illuminated, presenting one of the most brilliant features of the night, and giving evidence of the patriotic feelings of the worthy proprietors.

The day, though very hot and dusty, passed off to the gratification of all assembled. We were pleased to see so many persons from the country in attendance.

The Chief Marshall and his Assistants acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner.

We sincerely trust that next Independence Day may bring along with it less of fanaticism and disunionism, and more of the spirit of justice and patriotism among portions of our fellow-citizens of the non-slaveholding States. But we forbear. The chapter is a long one, and we would not willingly indulge in gloomy reflections in connection with such a day.

## DEATH OF THOMAS RITCHIE.

The painful duty devolves upon us, of announcing to our readers the death of THOMAS RITCHIE, the founder of the Richmond Enquirer, and the father of the American press. He expired at Washington City, on the 3rd inst., in the 76th year of his age. We copy from the Washington Sentinel the following deserved tribute to his memory:

"Mr. Ritchie died yesterday, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, in the 76th year of his age. He died in the bosom of his family. He died as he had lived, a good man, an honest man, a great man. Few men in this country have lived to more purpose than Mr. Ritchie. He appeared on the great stage of public affairs at a most important and interesting period of our history. It was when many of the most eminent sages and patriots of the revolution, after founding a great republic, were about retiring to the repose of private life—a repose which they so well merited, but which they had so long been denied. From them he imbibed his earliest political lessons—from them he drew all the inspirations of patriotism. Those lessons were sound, that patriotism was ardent and sincere. They clung to him through life. He commenced his career at that happy period when faction was abhorred and love of country was cherished. He belonged to that school of politics known as the State rights school—a school whose tenets, if rigidly and faithfully carried out, would, at the same time preserve the States and the Union in their integrity.

We knew Mr. Ritchie well—intimately well. For many years he has instructed and guided us. We have looked up to him, as toward one capable of directing the young generations. No impure thought ever found a resting place in that old man's heart. The world thought him shrewd and cunning; but the world did not know him. Mr. Ritchie was a plain, free spoken man, with intense personal attachments, and, we believe, without an animosity towards a living man. For fifty years he has been an active combatant. He has gone down to the tomb without an enemy. Some may question the wisdom of his course; but yet the buckler which he has borne in many a fierce encounter—bruised and battered as it may be—has no tarnish on its surface.

Mr. Ritchie was born and raised in Virginia, and doubtless did more to influence and direct the destinies of that venerable Commonwealth than any public man of his day. As the founder and conductor for nearly a half century, of the Richmond Enquirer, he exerted an influence over the politics of Virginia that was almost miraculous. Such was the confidence both of the leading politicians and of the masses in his sagacity, his genius, his integrity, and his patriotism, that the word of Thomas Ritchie was almost the law to the Virginia Democracy. To the highest acquirements of the scholar, he united the profoundest attainments of the politician. His judgment of men was well-nigh unerring. He united the vivacity and courage of early manhood to the calm discretion and ripe experience of maturer years. He loved his family, his friends, his State, and his country. When his many noble qualities of heart and mind are considered, it does not seem wonderful that he should have excited so powerful an influence over the staunch and iron commonwealth of Virginia.

The extended reputation that Mr. Ritchie had acquired in the editorial conduct of the Enquirer, induced President Polk to invite him from his Provincial theatre to the larger arena of Metropolitan politics; and when Mr. Polk was inaugurated President, Mr. Ritchie established the Washington Union, which was the government organ during the whole period of Mr. Polk's brilliant administration.

In Washington, as in Virginia, Mr. Ritchie's cordial manners, and generous qualities, drew around him a circle of sincere and admiring friends. The most eminent statesmen aspired to his confidence and friendship.

Mr. Ritchie may appropriately be called the Father of the American Press. He was, we cannot doubt, the oldest American editor. He possessed all the elements and qualities necessary to the accomplished and successful journalist. He was bold, fearless, and truthful. To a quick perception, great learning, a solid judgment, and remarkable discretion, he united an industry that was indefatigable.

We will not presume, in these hasty remarks, to attempt a sketch of the distinguished deceased. We will leave that for another occasion. Several of our eminent men have died on the 4th of July, as if Providence designed to show to imperfect man, that no day, however bright, shall pass off without a cloud, or however proud, shall end without humility. But a few hours more, and Mr. Ritchie would have died as did Jefferson, Adams, and Monroe, on the anniversary of American Independence.

As a tribute to the distinguished and honored dead, we clothe our paper in mourning, and respectfully tender to those whom he most loved the sincere sympathy of our hearts."

ELECTIONS. Elections are to be held in twenty-five of the States within a period of about three months. A majority of the members of the next house of representatives are to be chosen, and in Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and California, legislatures are to be elected which will choose one senator each, except that of North Carolina which will elect two.

## LETTER FROM MR. CLINGMAN.

We give below a letter from this distinguished statesman in reply to the attacks of the Register and other Federal prints; and in another column we present, from the Asheville News, a letter of his, written to a friend in the West, in opposition to the election of the Federal candidate for Governor, Alfred Dockery. These letters, emanating from such a source, and replete as they are with important facts and sound reasons, cannot fail to tell powerfully on the public mind.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
June 30, 1854.

SIR: A late number of the Raleigh Register charges that I have gone over to the "Locofocos," and that in consequence, there is a bargain that Gov. Reid and myself are to be chosen Senators. A similar statement has been made, I think, in the Star and some other papers. It is well known that I am not in the habit of noticing the falsehoods that are issued from time to time by such organs. If I take a different course on the present occasion, it is not because I think it necessary to defend myself, much less Gov. Reid, from such an allegation, but for a different purpose. I do not address this note to any one of these papers; because they have been for years in the habit of publishing misrepresentations and falsehoods against me, while they have carefully abstained from publishing my own speeches and letters that would have refuted their allegations, and therefore I have no room to suppose that they would willingly give place to any statement of mine.

I may remark in passing, that for many years they have asserted that I have gone over to the Democrats, &c. These declarations were particularly vehement when I took a stand against Gen. Scott, and they professed great joy that I had taken open ground against them, &c. During the last contest for Congress in the State, I was classed as a "locofoco" candidate. It is true, however, that as soon as the election was over, as on former occasions, they claimed me as a whig member, thereby admitting that the public had no faith in their assertions. Some weeks since, in the classification of the votes on the Nebraska bill, I was set down as a "locofoco." They now affect to have suddenly ascertained that I had, for a consideration of political advantage to myself, joined the Democratic party; or at least agreed to cooperate with them in the Senatorial election. These editors ought, at least, to admit the falsity of their former charges, before they can expect to obtain forgiveness and credit to their present one.

If I was formerly indifferent to their attacks, I have still more room to be so from their late conduct.

While hypocritically professing friendship for the Nebraska bill, they have insidiously, and in the most cowardly manner, made war on the measure. Nay more. They have assailed the brave and patriotic men of the North, who, amid all the storms of fanaticism and sectional denunciation, have firmly and gallantly marched forward and carried the bill, exhibiting as much courage and magnanimity as was ever shown on the bloodiest battle field. Well knowing that every whig from the free States was against the measure, and that it was supported by the administration and a majority of its Northern friends, they nevertheless gave all the "*aid and comfort*" they could to the former, and made war on the latter. Yes, during the great struggle to restore the South to equality in the Union, they have been denouncing the generous men of the North who came to our aid, because they were not able sooner to pass the bill, by reason of the fierce opposition of those whigs whom they were praising and defending. PROFESSING FRIENDSHIP for the measure, they still helped its enemies, and rallied at its friends, because of the difficulty they found in overcoming the opposition.

During our revolutionary struggle, what would have been thought, if a PROFESSED WHIG PAPER, that had continued to praise the British army and assailed our ally France, because she did not sooner put an end to the war; and that had abused Lafayette and his gallant comrades, because they could not at once drive the British out of America? And yet the conduct of such a journal would not have been in anywise more ignominiously base, than the course of the papers I have referred to. They must meet with contempt and degradation wherever truth and honor have fame.

With respect to the Senatorial position, it is known that at the last session of the Legislature a large majority of the Democratic members voted for me for that station. To these gentlemen, and to my friends among the whigs, and to others of both parties, who stood ready to vote for me if another ballot could have been had, I am ever ready to express my sense of obligation. I trust that no act of mine, either as a public man or in the walks of private life, will ever cause any one of these gentlemen to regret his past friendship. If there be other persons who are in doubt as to my position, I refer them to my acts and speeches as a public man. As to whether any contingency will arise in the future, that will place me before the public for such a station, it would be unbecoming on my part to express an opinion. Should I ever, at any time, be so fortunate as to obtain the position of Senator, my elevation will not be owing to intrigue or combination with any one, but to a belief in those making the election that the interest and honor of the State could be safely confided to my keeping.

Very respectfully,
T. L. CLINGMAN.

W. W. HOLDEN, Esq.
Editor of the Standard.

## BEWARE OF INCENDIARIES!

We learn that an attempt was made on Wednesday morning last, about six o'clock, to fire the residence of James McKimmon, Esq., of this place. The fire was fortunately discovered before it had made serious progress, and extinguished. Had the attempt been made an hour earlier, the house would probably have been consumed, to the imminent danger of the family. We trust the demon in human form who made this attempt will be ferretted out and brought to condign punishment. We learn that a reward of three hundred dollars will be given for the discovery of the guilty person or persons.

A few weeks since, we learn, a negro man belonging to Mr. McKimmon made his escape on the stage West, having what purported to be free papers. He had got within a day's journey or so of the State of Ohio, when he was noticed and questioned by a stage-driver formerly on the line from Raleigh; and this led to his apprehension. He has been restored to his master, and is now in jail in this place.

☞ The two Houses of Congress have agreed to adjourn on Friday the 4th of August.

*Further from Havana.*

NEW YORK, July 3. Previous to the departure of the Black Warrior from Havana, the Spanish steamer Isabel had arrived there from Spain, with a large number of troops. Additional reinforcements were daily expected. It is not concealed that the arrival of these forces have reference to a case of emergency, provided hostilities should arise between the United States and Spain.

A large number of American vessels were in port, and freights dull.

Roca de los Tojores, late collector of customs, who had just been promoted to be superintendent of the treasury, had died.

There was a good deal of sickness a Haavna.

The English brig of war Espeigle sailed on the 27th on a cruise. The French Admiral was stile n port, but expected to sail soon.

Subscriptions have been taken up in Havana and in other parts of the Island to assist the needy of the political refugees who may desire to return to Cuba.

NEW YORK, July 3rd.—The heat is intense to-day—said to be the hottest day for several years. Several cases of death from sun-stroke are reported.

BOSTON, July 3rd.—This has been the hottest day of the season, the thermometer standing at 92 degrees in the shade.

## GEN. DOCKERY AND MR. CLINGMAN.

We have been satisfied from the outset, says the last "Ashville News," that the political principles entertained by Gen. Dockery are at war with those upon which a majority of the people of this District have heretofore acted, and that his principles, if fairly understood, would be repudiated by the people of this District. To show that our views upon this subject are not altogether unfounded, we publish below a letter, addressed to a gentleman of this town, from the Hon. T. L. Clingman, in answer to an enquiry, whether, if he were in the District, he would support Gen. Dockery. Here it is—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
June 19th, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR:—The enquiry in your letter is one which I have several times had occasion to answer to friends in the District, as well as in conversation with different persons at this place. If I were in the State I should not think of supporting Gen. Dockery. I have valid political as well as personal reasons for opposing him. Want of time only prevents my giving at length these reasons, but I may refer to some of them.

It is known that Gen. Dockery took the same positions that Col. Gaither did in the canvass against me in 1851. He avowed publicly that he was ready to vote men and money to coerce South Carolina, (or according to the newspaper accounts,) even North Carolina, in the event of her seceding for what she might deem a sufficient cause, &c. My position was different, as you know; and as I then thought it right, as I was sustained in it by a vote of two or three to one of the freemen of my district, it could hardly be expected that I should now abandon my opinion and go over to Gen. Dockery. I regard this very issue as being more important in principle than any of those he is trying to make at this time. The South being the weaker section in point of numbers, can only protect her rights in the Union by having it understood that her sons will stand by her in the last emergency. In fact, as far as I understand Gen. Dockery's views as to the relative powers and duties of the Federal and State Governments, we differ entirely. I look upon him as having adopted the opinions of the most ultra federalists and consolidationists of our day. His course upon questions connected with these principles, and in fact upon most practical measures during our service in Congress, has been different from my own.

In the late Presidential contest, too, his sympathies appeared to be with the Northern or anti-slavery section of the Whig party. In fact, there are few public men with whom I differ more thoroughly than with General Dockery.

With respect to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, I ought, perhaps, to say that there has not, as far as I can remember, been any serious attempt to get through such a bill during my whole service in Congress. At least for many years past no such movement has been made. *Gen. Dockery did not, so far as I know, ever introduce or attempt to introduce a bill for such a purpose.* I presume his failing to do so, must have arisen from his *seeing that there was not the slightest chance of carrying such a project.* There is even less at this time. If he, when a member of Congress, did not even introduce a bill, as he had the power to do, what matters it as to his present opinions? He must know that, even if he were Governor of the State, he would have no more power over the question than any Justice of the Peace or private citizen. The clamor now raised on this subject by certain politicians is merely made for political effect. Without the slightest expectation of carrying through any such measure, they are merely striving to catch votes from those who do not understand the condition of things.

The circumstances that Gen. Dockery was nominated by a respectable body of gentlemen called a Whig Convention, does not give him any additional claims to my support. That Convention was mainly controlled by influences hostile to me, both politicinally and personally, and I have reason to believe that a prominent purpose of the actors was to injure me and defeat my political friends who might chance to be candidates for the Legislature.

Gen. Dockery's course in some other respects gives him no claim on me individually. During the Presidential canvass in the autumn of 1852 there was a publication in the form of an editorial in one of the Scott papers, I do not remember which, saying in substance that Gen. Dockery had declared in some speech that no one at Washington could find out up to the close of the session of Congress whether I was for or against Gen. Scott. When this matter was referred to during a discussion at Lenoir, on the day preceding the Presidential election, I denounced it as a falsehood, and requested my opponent in the discussion to notify Gen. Dockery to that effect. When it was referred to in the last canvass by Col. Gaither, I spoke of it in like terms, and my declaration subsequently found its way into several of the newspapers of the 8t t. Of course it could not have escaped Gen. Dockery's knowledge, and he ought therefore, in my opinion, either to have disavowed the original statement or taken some step in justification of himself. I felt at liberty to denounce the statement in these decided terms not only because my opposition to Gen. Scott was notorious, but also because I had heard from more than one individual that Gen. Dockery was complaining during the session of my hostility to his candidate and endeavoring to counteract the influence of that opposition in the State.

His conduct to one of my constituents, Gen. Edney, which I think you have been apprised of, would of itself be sufficient to deprive him of any claim to my support, as far as personal reasons against him could operate. My letter, however, is growing longer than I intended, and therefore I merely say in conclusion that I am opposed to Gen. Dockery's election, both upon political and personal grounds.

Had he been a candidate for Congress in our District I have no doubt but that he would, on account of his previous course, have been beaten much further than Col. Gaither was.

I have published nothing in relation to him, because I have work enough to do here. Having no desire to dictate to other gentlemen as to what course they should pursue, so on the other hand I have no wish to conceal my opinions from either friends or opponents. You are therefore at liberty to communicate these views to any and every one, or even to have them published if you think it desirable.

Very truly, yours, &c.,
T. L. CLINGMAN.

## MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, June 27th, by the Rev. James A. Dean, Dr. Charles T. McMannen to Miss Mary Jane Turrentine, all of South Lowell, Orange County.

## DIED,

In this City, of Consumption, on the 31st ult., Mr. Edward Rowlett, in the 40th year of his age.


A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER, OF STEADY habits, can obtain a place, by early application to the Standard Office, Raleigh.
July 8, 1854. 67—tf.

PEETE, PEPPER, & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
*FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,*
PORTSMOUTH, VA.

ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO THEM WILL BE punctually attended to.

Persons with whom we are not acquainted, wishing goods forwarded by us, must send the money to our office, as we find great difficulty in collecting small debts scattered throughout the country.
July 30, 1854. 1059—3mw.

NOTICE.—TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Wake County, N. C., on the 27th day of May last, two negro men, who say their names are ELLICK and THORNTON, and that they belong to Garion Smith, of South Carolina, Chesterfield District.

ELLICK is a bright mulatto, 21 or 22 years old, and weighs 140 or 150 pounds.

THORNTON is black, some 19 or 20, and weighs 150 or 160 pounds.

They say they were purchased in Richmond, Va. The owner of said Negroes will come forward, prove property and pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.
June 30, 1854. 66—4t.

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
June 9, '54. —tf

FANNY FERN'S NEW BOOK.—Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio—*Second Series.* For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

NOTICE.—THE CANDIDATES FOR WAKE will meet and address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places, viz:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spikes', | Monday, | July | 10th |
| Adams', | Tuesday, | " | 11th |
| Weatherspoon's, | Wednesday, | " | 12th |
| Grady's, | Thursday, | " | 13th |
| Lane's, | Friday, | " | 14th |
| Thompson's | Saturday, | " | 15th |
| Franklin's, | Monday, | " | 17th |
| Upchurch's, | Tuesday, | " | 18th |
| Dupree's, | Wednesday, | " | 19th |
| Barny Jones', | Thursday, | " | 20th |
| Banks', | Friday, | " | 21st |
| Bushee's, | Saturday, | " | 22d |
| Dunnsville, | Monday, | " | 24th |
| Forestville, | Tuesday, | " | 25th |
| Rolesville, | Wednesday, | " | 26th |
| Horton's, | Thursday, | " | 27th |
| Hood's, | Friday, | " | 28th |
| Wakefield, | Saturday, | " | 29th |

Tax Collectors will attend, so that the people may have an opportunity to give in and pay their Taxes.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.
June 12, 1854. 62—td.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE. Three miles north of Dallas, Gaston Co., North Carolina, lying on the South fork of the Catawba river. This place on which the Subscriber now resides, (belonging to the heirs of Christian Rhodes, dec'd,) is offered for sale on very accommodating terms privately until the 5th day of September next, when, if not disposed of will be put up to the highest bidder at public auction.

THE GOLD MINE has been in successful operation for a number of years. The nearness of the ore to the surface, the quality of the ore and the facilities for grinding, (the Mine being less than one-half mile from the mill) offer large dividends on capital to the enterprising Miner.

The tract of land contains by estimation 404 acres, on which there is a Grist, Saw and Gold Mill, with an excellent shoal for any kind of Machinery on either side of the stream. Also, two Dwelling Houses with suitable outbuildings for two Families with good Orchards.

For further particulars address the subscriber at Dallas, N. C. A liberal credit will be given.

CALEB RHODES, General Agent
For the heirs of C. Rhodes, dec'd.
July 6, 1854. 1080—w1t8

A FEMALE TEACHER WANTED.—I W SH to engage the services of a lady to teach the French Language and Music on the Piano and Guitar. Those desiring the situation will please send their testimonials of Scholarship and Terms.

Address me (post paid) at Wilson, N. C.
E. W. ADAMS.
July 5, 1854. 67—swtf.

A TEACHER WANTED TO TAKE CHARGE of a School at Wardsville Academy, Onslow County, of moral and steady habits, properly qualified for teaching, for which a liberal salary will be given. Apply soon to

E. W. FONVILLE,
Chairman of Board,
Sneed's Ferry, P. O., N. C.

Dr. A. J. Hurst, John Wilkins, L. O. Fonville, Committee.
July 5, 1854. 67—swow.

CRAWFORD HOUSE FOR LEASE OR RENT.—This old and well known established Hotel is now offered for lease or rent. It is situated on Crawford street, in the most central part of Portsmouth, as well as in the immediate vicinity of the market and general business. It is one of the most desirable locations for a Hotel—the Railroad passing the door, and a very short distance from the landing of all steamboats as well as convenient to the Ferry. The property is so eligibly situated that further particulars are unnecessary. If any one should feel desirous of purchasing, the owner would sell on accommodating terms. The lot is sufficiently large to put an addition for the comfortable accommodation of three hundred persons.

The Building is four stories high, of brick, containing thirty-five rooms, with all conveniences necessary for carrying on a first rate Hotel. It is every way worthy the attention of those wishing to enter into business of the kind, as to a competent and experinced man money can be made.

Infirmity of the proprietor is the only cause for bringing this well known establishment before the public.

Possession given in ten days to a suitable tenant.

JOHN W. COLLINS,
Portsmouth, Va.
June 27, 1854. 65—3t.

TO THE TRADE OF VIRGINIA AND N. CAROLINA.—*A. S. SHAFER & CO.* invite the attention of Merchants to their Spring and Summer CLOTHING, just opened, consisting of a complete assortment of gentlemen's apparel and furnishing goods—the former of their own recent manufacture, the latter selected from the latest importations, in the Northern market.

Summer Cassimeres, Fancy and Plain Tweeds, English and French D'Ete, Farmer's Satin, Brown and Buff Drilling, Drab Flannel, Black and Blue Cashmerette, Steel Mixed do., Plain and Striped Barathea, Paris Cloth, Plain, Plaids, Striped, Brown, Buff and Mottled Linens—manufactured into Coats, Pants and Vests.

Croton, Black and Drab Alpaca, White Linen Drilling, Plain and Striped Marseilles, in Coats and Pants.

Every style of Summer Goods for Vestings; Furnishing Goods of the latest styles, too numerous to mention.

Merchants will find it to their interest to call before going North, as we have spared no pains to meet the demands of merchants in Virginia and North Carolina.

A. H. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazaar,
corner of Sycamore and Back-sts.
Petersburg, Va., June 21, 1854. 63—

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—THE SUBscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, that he is now prepared to fill orders in the most satisfactory manner, and at the shortest notice, for every description of SASH, BLINDS, MANTELS, DOORS and FRAMES. He has recently fitted up his establishment with all the latest inventions of every kind of machinery, the whole of which is propelled by steam, and executes the work in a most expeditious and satisfactory manner. Orders filled at as low rates as by any similar establishment in the State. Sash primed and glazed, packed and delivered at any depot in the city, free of charge.

Tobacconists supplied on moderate terms with shapes and fixtures of all kinds. Orders respectfully solicited.

JOHN L. HUBBARD,
Market, between Bank & Tabb sts.
Petersburg, Va., June 21, 1854. 63—1m.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP OF THE undersigned, under the style of HILL & NICHOLS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WM. R. HILL,
DUDLEY NICHOLS.

THE undersigned in withdrawing from the business of Hill & Nichols, returns his thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed, and with pleasure recommends them to Mr. D. NICHOLS, in whom I have implicit confidence.

W. R. HILL.

NOTICE.—Messrs. W. R. HILL & DUDLEY NICHOLS have assigned to me in trust, by their deed of record, their stock of goods, and the other effects and the credits of their late firm. The business will be carried on by Mr. DUDLEY NICHOLS, as agent under the deed, for R. B. COLLIER, Trustee, for the benefit of those for whose benefit the stock is assigned in trust. The debts due to Hill & Nichols are assigned by the same deed in trust to me, for the benefit principally of the Northern creditors of Hill & Nichols; and the debtors of Hill & Nichols are notified and desired, to make prompt payment to me, or to Mr. Dudley Nichols, who alone are authorised to collect the debts owing to Hill & Nichols.

R. B. COLLIER, Trustee of
HILL & NICHOLS.
Petersburg, June 21, 1854. 62—1wsw

NAG'S HEAD.—THE STEAMER SCHULTZ, CAPT. HALSEY, will make regular trips to this celebrated watering place the ensuing season, commencing on Saturday, the 1st of July.

Leave Edenton for Nag's Head, on Saturdays and Wednesdays, at 7½ a. m. Returning, leave Nag's Head for Edenton on Mondays and Fridays at 7½ a. m. Leave Plymouth every Friday at 6 a. m., touching at Edenton for Nag's Head. Returning leave Nag's Head for Plymouth, every Friday at 7½ a. m. Leave Elizabeth City for Nag's Head every Thursday and Sunday at 7 a. m. Returning leave Nag's Head on Wednesday at 7½ a. m., and Saturday at 2 p. m. for Nag's Head. Passengers taking the steamer Stag at Blackwater on Friday and Monday will connect with the Shultz.

J. W. KEELING, Agent.
June 21, 1854. 62—

AFTON HOUSE.—SEA BATHING, NEAR HAMPTON, VA.—This delightful retreat is now re-opened for the reception of visitors. It is pleasantly situated, opposite the town of Hampton, and its proximity to Old Point renders it in most respects equal to that celebrated resort. The rooms are large and airy, and the table will be supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Good waiters and attendants have been procured, and the subscriber pledges himself that neither pains nor expense will be spared, in order that satisfaction may be given to those who visit him this summer.

| | |
|---|---|
| Board, per day, | $2 00 |
| Board, per week, | 10 00 |
| Board, per month, | 36 00 |

JOHN TABB.
June 21, 1854. 62—3mw

A Few Remarks!
JUNE 15, 1854.

E. L. HARDING HAS MADE VERY RECENTLY large accessions to his STOCK, and can now certainly supply all those who are in need of well made SUMMER CLOTHING. He has on hand one hundred Linstre Alpaca Sacks, with Silk Velvet Collars; one hundred do. made in Dress Frock style; seventy-five

## MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

*Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.*

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6¾ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ..... at 2¼ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, .... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ..... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:
Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1¼ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. 84—
September 6th, 1853.

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.
All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.
The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.
All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.
NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

ELEGANT BOOKS, *PREPARED AND PUBLISHED expressly for the Fall and Holiday sales of* 1853–54. *All of the following are splendidly illustrated.* THE White Veil, a bridal Gift, McCaulay's lays, of Ancient Rome, The Bow in the Cloud, or covenant Mercy for the Afflicted, Roger's complete Poetical Works, Campbell's complete poetical Works, Moore's Irish Melodies, Edith May's Poetical works, the Proverbialist and the Poet, Cabinet of Modern Art. First Series. Cabinet of Modern Art. Second Series. Lyrics of the Heart, &c. by Alaric A. Watts, Records of Woman, Songs of the Affections, &c., by Mrs. Hemans, Reed's Female Poets of America, Hart's Female Prose writers of America, Tupper's Poetical Works, Leaflets of Memory, an Illuminated Annual for 1854, Friendship's offering for 1854, the Snow Flake for 1854, Affection's Gift for 1854, the Gem Annual for 1854, Christmas Blossoms, a Juvenile Gift for 1854, Butler's Royal Quarto Bible, elegant styles. Butler's Small Quarto Bible, elegant styles. Longfellow's Hyperion, Lady of the Lake, Book of the Passions, by James, Gray's Poetical Works, Specimens of British Poets by Campbell, Book of the Heart, Characteristics of Women, by Mrs. Jameson, Poetry of the Year, or passages from the Poets, descriptive of the Seasons, Griswold's Female Poets of America, Halleck's Poetical Works, Pilgrim of Beauty, Poems of Amelia, Sacred Poets of England and America.
For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Dec. 20th, 1853. 12—

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
*No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,*
Portsmouth, Va.,
Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.
REFERENCES.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Hernbon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.
SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE
May 2d, 1853. 42—1y.

STEAM ENGINE AND CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE!!—The subscriber having made other arrangements now offers for sale a No. 1, twenty-four horse-power, STEAM ENGINE and SAW MILL, which he warrants to be inferior to no Engine of the same capacity. As the Engine and Saw Mill have been fully tested, he deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer persons wishing to purchase to Messrs. Silas Burns, Albert Johnson, or any other competent Machinist.
THEO. H. SNOW.
Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1853. 13—tf.

LAW NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING REMOVED TO RALEIGH respectfully offers his services ,to all persons having business in the Supreme Court, or in the County and Superior Courts of Wake and adjoining Counties, as an ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR.
☞ Office, Fayetteville Street, near Yarbrough's.
EDWARD CANTWELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1854. 19—6m.

GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, FOR 1854. The Subscriber has just received his supply of Garden, Grass and other Seeds for the growth of 1854, of *every variety* Gardeners and others are requested to make an early call, in order to get whatever kinds they may want. All Seeds warranted to be *fresh and genuine*.
P. F. PESCUD,

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.
JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

PAINT'S, OILS & VARNISH.—The Subscriber is receiving his Spring stock of Paints, Oils and Varnishes, of all kinds and qualities, and in quantities, commensurate with the greatly increased demand. He would call especial attention to his superior quality of Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Coach and Furniture Varnish, and respectfully invite purchasers to Examine his Stock and prices before buying in this or the northern Markets, believing he is able to give them superior inducements.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.
My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.
W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 26—tf.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest assortment of Agricultural Implements to be found in the State, consisting in part of those for which he has taken the first premiums at the late State fairs held in Baltimore and this city; viz: Thrashers, wheat fanning mills, corn Shellers, Corn Planters, Corn shellers of every size, Seed Sowers, Corn Planters, Cane mills of every size, Cast Steel Shovels, Manure forks, Grain cradles, Scythes and Snaths, Hay rakes, Horse rakes, Grass scythes, Grain scythes, Reaping machines, Mowing machines, Hay Cutters, Corn Shellers, Cotton Gins, Cotton Presses, Cotton Screws, Cotton Planters, Cane mills, Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth. Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trace Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, gripdstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

NEW ARRIVAL of SPRING GOODS at THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Ela k Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Welting: Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. S.lk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in f t and finish.
Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by
A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazaar,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

ARTICLES IN ROSEWOOD, &c.—LONDON-made Portable Desks, for Ladies or Gentlemen, some of which are inlaid with pearl, have secret drawers, and are lined with silk velvet. Our assortment of Desks is very complete.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, of Rosewood, Ebony, &c. plain and furnished, in variety.
Ladies Work Boxes, of French, English and German manufacture, some of which are splendidly furnished, and are very suitable for br.dal or other presents.
Glove Boxes, of rosewood, ebony, enamelled wood, &c.
Odor Boxes, of ebony, rosewood, &c., with bottles complete.
Papier Machie Goods, &c. Consisting of Port Folios, Work Boxes, Portable Desks, Tables, Port Monnaies, &c. Those Goods are of the very finest quality.
For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. N. C. Book Store. 15—

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.
CIGARS.—Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.
☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.
Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
THE "WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE" is now open. The public may depend upon having their wants supplied, at all seasons of the year, on reasonable terms.
ICE ordered from the country will be well packed and promptly forwarded at all times.
All orders for Ice must be addressed to "WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE."
☞ Terms Cash, which will be strictly adhered to in all cases.
Deposits may be made by persons ordering from a distance.
Price, One Cent per Pound. Extra charge for package, drayage, &c.
A. H. VAN BOKKELEN, *Proprietor.*
Wilmington, N. C., April 1, 1854. 40—6m.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. Crenshaw as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address Dr. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the Citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he is prepared now for manufacturing all kinds of Gold and Silver ware, viz: Goblets, Mugs, Teapots, Earrings and Finger-rings, Breastpins, Bracelets, &c., &c.; Setting Jewels and Repairing all kinds of Jewelry in a manner warranted to give satisfaction; Engraving and Chasing of every description in a style not to be surpassed.
All orders may be left at F. Mahler's & Co., where he has taken the room adjoining the storeroom.
H. MAHLER.
P. S. The most reasonable rate given for Old Gold and Silver.
Raleigh, April 15, 1854. 44—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA EDITION OF MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.—A system of Modern Geography, comprising a description of the present state of the world, and its five great divisions, America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceanica, with their several Empires, Kingdoms, States, Territories, etc., Illustrated by more than forty colored Maps, and numerous Wood-cut Engravings, and designed for the instruction of Youth in Schools and Families, by S. Augustus Mitchell. To which is added a Geography of North Carolina, compiled for the use of Families, Academies and Schools, by C. H. Wiley.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, April 10, 1854, 42.

THE CELEBRATED RAHAT-EE-LOKOOM OR TUQKISH FIG-PASTE—A delicious article of confectionary for the well, and an agreeable and nutricious food for the ill and feeble; good for Coughs and Colds, and particularly beneficial and strengthening for weak Lungs.
Also a lot of fine Pine-Apples, Maple Sugar, and Crystalized fruit. Call soon at
ANTONIO PIZZINI'S
New Confectionary Store.
Raleigh, N. C., May, 5, 1854. 49—tf.

BAIN, HATTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING, PRODUCE AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
*Corner King and Water Sts.,*
**Portsmouth, Va.,**
Give their personal attention to the sale and shipment of all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and make liberal advances on consignments.
D. A. BAIN, | E. A. HATTON, | G. M. BAIN, jr.
Portsmouth, Va., March 27, 1844. 38—

PULLEN & BELVIN, DEALERS IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, COACH TRIMMINGS, CROCKERY AND WOOD WARE, CUTLERY, GUNS AND EDGE TOOLS, *Bolting Cloth, &c. &c.* R. Smith's Corner, Raleigh, N. C.—Pocket and Table Knives, Drawing Knives, Adzes, Vices, Halter and Trace Chains, Hammers, Axes, Augurs, Anvils, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Ware, wrought cut and spike Nails, Wood Ware, Coach Trimmings, Bolting Cloths, Crockery Ware, and every style of House-keeping articles, and Farmer's and Mechanic's tools.
Raleigh, May 5, 1853. 49—tf.

NO. 1, FAMILY GROCERIES.—Stewart Syrup and Molasses, Brown, Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Loaf Sugars, Rio, Laguira, Moca, Maricabo, and Java Coffees, Maccaroni, Vermacilli, Corn Starch for Puddings &c., Green and Black Teas, Chocolate and Coco, Sperm Adamantine and Tallow candles, Var gated, Rosin and Turpentine Soaps, Pure Cider Vinegar.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42—
☞ Post copy.

NORTH CAROLINA REPORTS.
BUSBEE'S LAW AND EQUITY.—Bound volumes and in sheets, for sale at the
NORTH CAROLINA BOOK-STORE.
Complete sets of the North Carolina Reports constantly on hand.
H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, April 27th, 1854. 39—3m.

JUST TO HAND.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF choice CIGARS and amongst them that favorite brand, La Fulgentia.
Also a large lot of that superior Smoking Tobacco, Fine Cut Shag. Call at F. MAHLER'S & CO.
April 10, 1854. 24—

NORTH-CAROLINA STATE MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company has been in successful operation for more than three years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, except those of Slaves, Mills and Factories. Dwellings, upon favorable terms.
The Following are the property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its paid-up Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:
DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Jos. G. B. Roulhac, | John Cox, Edenton, |
| C. W. D. Hutchings, | Joshua Bonner, Salem, |
| Jno. R. Williams, | J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City, |
| John Primrose, | F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, |
| H. D. Turner, | Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern, |
| S. W. Whiting, | W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, |
| T. H. Selby, | H. B. Williams, Charlotte, |
| Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville, | John B. Bassett, Milton, |
| J. G. Wright, Wilmington, | A. T. Summy, Asheville. |
| Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, | |
| James Sloan, Greensboro', | |

of Raleigh.

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.
OFFICERS.
J. G. B. Roulhac, *President,*
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President,*
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer,*
John C. Partridge, *Secretary,*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney,*
J. Herrman, *General Agent,*
S. W. Whiting,
Jno. R. Williams,
John Primrose, } *Executive Committee.*
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.
The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.
At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:
JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| James Sloan, | Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown. |
| Dr. J. A. Mebane, | William A. Wright, Wilmington. |
| C. P. Mendenhall, | Dr. C. Watkins, Carolina F. College. |
| Wm. S. Rankin, | John I. Shaver, Salisbury. |
| Rev. C. F. Deems, | John H. Cook, Fayetteville. |
| James M. Garrett, | J. J. Bigg, Raleigh. |
| Jed. H. Lindsay, | Robert E. Troy, Lumberton. |
| W. J. McConnell, Greensborough. | Dr. Rob't H. Scales, Lenox Castle. |
| E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough. | |
| W. P. Moore, Newbern. | |
| H. H. Burwell, Henderson. | |
| J. L. Bridgers. Tarborough. | |
| Geo. T. Cooke, Raleigh, *Agent.* | PETER ADAMS, *Secretary.* |
| William H. Cumming, *General Agent.* | |

December 12th, 1853. 8—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.
The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.
OFFICERS.
Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to
JAMES F. JORDAN,
*Secretary.*
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—Wise & Brother, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.
These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.
J. J. Wise & Brother.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

MORE DESIRABLE THAN EVER!!
JUST RECEIVED AT THE N. C. MUSIC STORE, the largest and most elegant assortment of new and fashionable Music that has yet been offered. Call and examine.
ALSO FOR THE LADIES. This day received a very extensive assortment of Perfumery, comprising extracts for the Handkerchief, for the Toilet, for the Hands, for the Teeth, for the Hair.
FOR THE GENTLEMEN. The Beard. There also, may be found the inimitable and delectable Upper Ten Extract.
The best assortment of STRINGS to be found in the State. Prices reduced.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Accordeons, Violins, Banjos, Tambourines. Now opening at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.

CARAWAN'S TRIAL.—TRIAL OF THE REV. Geo. W. Carawan for the murder of Clement H. Lassiter before the Superior Court of Law of Beaufort County, N. C., Fall Term, 1853, together with a sketch of the murderer's life and the tragical termination of the trial—his attempt, in presence of the Court, to shoot one of the counsel who appeared against him on the trial, and then killing himself; also the arguments of the counsel, with seven engravings. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1854. 22—

Fall and Winter, 1853.
JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French an.. English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored Boss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.
Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.
Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*
Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.
Candies assorted per lb. C.....12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B.....15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy.....20 to 25 do
The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets.
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades.
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors.
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnsburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

## USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CONTINUED FROM THE SUPPLEMENT.]

Compensation of the President of the United States.

| | |
|---|---|
| FRANKLIN PIERCE, President, | $25,000 |
| William L. Marcy, of New-York, Secretary of State, | 8,000 |
| James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury, | 8,000 |
| Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of War, | 8,000 |
| James C. Dobbin, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy, | 8,000 |
| R. A. McClelland, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior, | 8,000 |
| James Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen., | 8,000 |
| Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General, | 6,000 |

UNITED STATES SENATE.
The following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:
(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked *F. S.* are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

| | Term expires. | | Term expires. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ALABAMA. | | MISSISSIPPI. | |
| Benj. Fitzpatrick,* | 1855 | Stephen Adams, | 1857 |
| Jere. Clemens, | 1859 | (Vacancy,) | 1859 |
| ARKANSAS. | | MICHIGAN. | |
| Solon Borland, | 1855 | Lewis Cass, | 1855 |
| William K. Sebastian, | 1859 | Chas. E. Stuart, | 1857 |
| CONNECTICUT. | | MISSOURI. | |
| *Truman Smith,* | 1855 | David R. Atchison, | 1855 |
| Isaac Toucey, | 1857 | *Henry S. Geyer,* | 1857 |
| CALIFORNIA. | | NEW-HAMPSHIRE. | |
| William M. Gwin, | 1855 | Moses Norris, jr., | 1855 |
| John B. Weller, | 1857 | Chas. G. Atherton, | 1859 |
| DELAWARE. | | NEW-YORK. | |
| James A. Bayard, | 1857 | *Wm. H. Seward, (F. S.)* | 1855 |
| *John M. Clayton,* | 1859 | *Hamilton Fish,* | 1857 |
| FLORIDA. | | NEW-JERSEY. | |
| *Jackson Morton,* | 1855 | John D. Thompson, | 1857 |
| Stephen A. Mallory, | 1857 | William Wright, | 1859 |
| GEORGIA. | | NORTH-CAROLINA. | |
| *William C. Dawson,* | 1855 | *George E. Badger,* | 1855 |
| *Robert S. Toombs,* | 1859 | (Vacancy,) | 1859 |
| INDIANA. | | OHIO. | |
| John Pettit, | 1855 | Solo'n P. Chase, *(F. S.)* | 1855 |
| Jesse D. Bright, | 1857 | *Benjamin F. Wade,* | 1857 |
| ILLINOIS. | | PENNSYLVANIA. | |
| James Shields, | 1855 | *James Cooper,* | 1855 |
| Stephen A. Douglas, | 1859 | Richard Brodhead, jr., | 1857 |
| IOWA. | | RHODE-ISLAND. | |
| Augustus C. Dodge, | 1855 | Charles T. James, | 1857 |
| George W. Jones, | 1859 | (Vacancy,) | 1859 |
| KENTUCKY. | | SOUTH-CAROLINA. | |
| *Archibald Dixon,* | 1855 | A. P. Butler, | 1855 |
| *J. B. Thompson,* | 1859 | (A Democrat,) | 1859 |
| LOUISIANA. | | TENNESSEE. | |
| John Slidell, | 1855 | *James C. Jones,* | 1859 |
| *J. P. Benjamin,* | 1859 | *(A Whig,)* | 1855 |
| MAINE. | | TEXAS. | |
| Hannibal Hamlin, | 1857 | Thomas J. Rusk, | 1857 |
| (Vacancy,) | 1859 | Sam. Houston, | 1859 |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | | VERMONT. | |
| *Charles Sumner, F. S.,* | 1857 | *S. S. Phelps,* | 1855 |
| *Rhoard Everett,* | 1859 | *Solomon Foote, (F. S.),* | 1857 |
| MARYLAND. | | VIRGINIA. | |
| *James A. Pearce,* | 1855 | James M. Mason, | 1857 |
| *Thomas G. Pratt,* | 1857 | Robert M. T. Hunter, | 1859 |
| | | WISCONSIN. | |
| Isaac T. Walker, | 1855 | Henry Dodge, | 1857 |

(* By appointment of Governor.)
*American Almanac.*

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,
*With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.*

| States. | Governors. | Salaries. | Gov.'s Term. | Senators. | Term years. | Representatives. | Term years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine, | John Hubbard, | $1,500 | 1 | 31 | 1 | 151 | 1 |
| N. Hampshire, | Noah Martin, | 1,000 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 286† | 1 |
| Vermont, | J. S. Robinson, | 750 | 1 | 30 | 1 | 230† | 1 |
| Massachusetts, | G. S. Boutwell, | 2,500 | 1 | 40 | 1 | 356† | 1 |
| Rhode Island, | Philip Allen, | 400 | 1 | 31 | 1 | 72† | 1 |
| Connecticut, | T. H. Seymour, | 1,100 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 215† | 1 |
| New York, | Horatio Seymour, | 4,000 | 2 | 32 | 2 | 128† | 1 |
| New Jersey, | George F. Fort, | 1,800* | 3 | 20 | 3 | 60† | 1 |
| Pennsylvania, | William Bigler, | 3,000 | 3 | 33 | 3 | 100† | 1 |
| Delaware, | Wm. H. Ross, | 1,333⅓ | 4 | 9 | 4 | 21† | 1 |
| Maryland, | Enoch L. Lowe, | 3,600* | 4 | 22 | 4 | 74† | 2 |
| Virginia, | Joseph Johnson, | 5,000 | 3 | 50 | 4 | 152† | 2 |
| N. Carolina, | David S. Reid, | 2,000† | 2 | 50 | 2 | 120† | 2 |
| S. Carolina, | John H. Means, | 3,500 | 2 | 45 | 4 | 124† | 2 |
| Georgia, | Howell Cobb, | 3,000 | 2 | 47 | 1 | 130† | 2 |
| Florida, | J. C. Broome, | 1,500 | 4 | 19 | 4 | 40† | 1 |
| Alabama, | H. W. Collier, | 2,500 | 2 | 33 | 4 | 100† | 2 |
| Mississippi, | Henry S. Foote, | 3,000 | 2 | 32 | 4 | 92† | 2 |
| Louisiana, | Joseph Walker, | 6,000 | 4 | 32 | 4 | 97† | 2 |
| Texas, | P. H. Bell, | 2,000 | 2 | 21 | 4 | 66† | 2 |
| Arkansas, | E. N. Conway, | 1,800 | 4 | 25 | 4 | 75† | 2 |
| Tennessee, | Andrew Johnson, | 2,000 | 2 | 25 | 2 | 75† | 2 |
| Kentucky, | L. W. Powell, | 2,500 | 4 | 38 | 4 | 100† | 2 |
| Ohio, | Reuben Wood, | 1,800 | 2 | 35 | 2 | 100† | 2 |
| Michigan, | R. McClelland, | 1,500 | 2 | 32 | 2 | 66† | 2 |
| Indiana, | Jos. A. Wright, | 1,300 | 3 | 50 | 4 | 100† | 1 |
| Illinois, | A. C. French, | 1,500 | 4 | 25 | 4 | 75† | 2 |
| Missouri, | Austin A. King, | 2,000† | 4 | 18 | 4 | 49† | 2 |
| Iowa, | S. Hempstead, | 1,000 | 4 | 30 | 4 | 59† | 2 |
| Wisconsin, | *L. J. Farwell,* | 1,250 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 54† | 2 |
| California, | John Bigler, | 10,000 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 36† | 1 |
| Oregon Ter., | Joseph Lane, | 3,000‡ | 4 | 9 | 2 | 18† | 1 |
| Minesota Ter., | *A. Ramsey,* | 2,500§ | 4 | 9 | 2 | 18† | 1 |
| N. Mexico " | J. S. Calhoun, | 2,500§ | 4 | 13 | 2 | 26† | 1 |
| Utah Ter., | Brigham Young, | 2,500§ | 4 | 13 | 2 | 26† | 1 |

In all the States, except South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the Legislature elects to the office of Governor one of the candidates voted for by the people.

* And fees. † With the use of a furnished house.
‡ Including $1,500 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
§ Including $1,000 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

PUBLIC LANDS.
The public lands belonging to the General Government are situated,—1st. Within the limits of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783, and are embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minesota east of the Mississippi River, all of which have been formed out of the Northwestern Territory, as conveyed with certain reservations to the United States by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Connecticut in 1786; also the lands within the boundaries of the States of Mississippi and Alabama north of 31 deg. north latitude, as conveyed to the United States by Georg a in 1802. 2d. Within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, as acquired from France by the treaty of 1803, including the portion of the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of 31 deg.; the whole of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and that portion of Minesota west of the Mississippi River; the Indian Territory; the district called Nebraska; the Territory of Oregon, and the region lying between Oregon and Minesota, north of 42 deg. and south of 49 deg. north latitude. 3d. Within the State of Florida, as obtained from Spain by the treaty of 1819. 4th. In New Mexico and California, as acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848.
Within the limits recognized by these treaties and cessions, the public lands covered an estimated area of 1,544,000,000 acres. Exclusive of the lands in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, the entire area of the public domain is stated, after a careful examination, to have been 424,103,750 acres. About one-fourth of this, up to November 30th, 1850, had been sold, and $135,339,092 received therefor. The aggregate cost ay o every kind upon these lands to the same date, including cost of purchase, of surveying, and of selling, was $74,957,879, leaving as net profit to